INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR FEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1915.

VOL XVI NO 210 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY AUGUST 22 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Calling at Malta every alternate week,

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
192			
25 Aug.	Malwa ..	All	10,953
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,946
15 „	Naldera* ..	vessels	16,088
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..	will	16,572
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..	now	16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..	sail	11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..	direct	10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..	from	16,088
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..	Bombay	16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..	without	10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @ ..	transhipment	16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..	at	19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.	Aden.	11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES —

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
31st Mar.	Dumana ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala ..	8441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about			
24th Aug.	Mirzapore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
30th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
27th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
8th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
20th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1929. 3rd Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

†Does not carry passengers.

SHIPPING

NYK

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	22 Aug.	31 Aug.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	....	@5 Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug.	12 „
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@19 „
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	15 Sept.	28 „
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@3 Oct
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 „
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@17 Oct.
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@21 „

* Do not carry passengers

@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kashima Maru ..	10000	6 Sept.	23 Sept.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	20 „	7 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	4 Oct.	21 „

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	18 Sept.	25 Sept.
Siberia Maru ..	20000	2 Oct.	9 Oct.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

'Phone No. 20279, 23738,

Telegrams: "YUSEN".

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.

Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
22nd Aug.	Barpeta ..	Bushehr via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
24th „	Varsova ..	Bushehr via Karachi
29th „	Karapara ..	East and South Africa
12th Sept.	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
19th „	Ellora ..	Mombasa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local Passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Bushehr.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.

MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)

Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P Harbhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)

Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)

Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M. A., LL.B.

Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.

R. P. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.

Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASE CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital „ 100,000,000
Reserved Fund „ 99,000,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonoseki
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Manila	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO
Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,

Merchant Tailors,

Princess Street. BOMBAY.

BANKING

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882)

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS

THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.

J. TIRATH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS

Opp. Central Telegraph Office,

375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.

Telephone—21079.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income ..	„ 3,43,794	„ 4,46,826
Premium Income ..	„ 17,83,154	„ 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund ..	„ 82,70,393	„ 94,49,100

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values.
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the BOMBAY BRANCH: Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 Compared with others, Its Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely the LOWEST RATES. INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—

P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

for Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000)

payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort . : : BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.

Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,84,903

(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the :—

SECRETARIES, Bombay

Bombay Chronicle

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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AND

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For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—100 MATRICULATES, 50 UNDER-GRADUATES and 25 GRADUATES for a very respectable business line. Apply with one anna stamp. Box No. 2178 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

A R1123

TRAVELLING AGENTS—For Silk Cloth Pay Rs. 70/- plus Rs. 50/- T. A. cash security Rs. 50/- essential. Apply anna stamp P R. KANERA & CO., Ambala Cantt.

A R1115

WANTED—A qualified DRAWING MASTER. Apply stating age, caste, Vernacular, experience and the least salary acceptable to the SUPDT. Sardar School, JODHPUR.

A 1114

VACANCIES—EXIST for qualified Shorthand Typists. We can train and assist you to secure suitable posts when qualified. Special classes will be held for male students. Terms moderate. Apply MISSA. HYAM, Principal, The Commercial Typewriting and Bussiness Training College, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

A R1119

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL
MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.
Excellent Arrangements, Home Comforts.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem.
Special Concession for Monthly Boarders.
(Family suites with bath available
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL"

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

AIRY ROOMS TO LET. Apply Messrs. HEPTOOLA SALEBHOY & CO., Abdul Rehman St., Tel. No. 21139 for particulars.

C R1113

LOANS.

5000/—Rupees Cash Loan without interest for ten years, to be granted on 31st October 1928. Initial investment Rs. 6 only Enlistment till 30th September. For particulars and result of 31st July 1928, enclose Two Annas Stamps. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD. Bombay 2.

R1118

MEDICAL

MISS RUTH'S NEW TURKISH BATH, Scientific hand massage, Violet Ray treatment Nurses in attendance. Sitaram Bldg., K Block, 1st floor, Palton Road Crawford Market.

T. R1122

BOOKS.

SECONDHAND BOOKS—If you have valuable old Books to sell, we pay good prices. Apply to HASANALI GANGJI, 35, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

L 30942

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CHROMOPATHS—"We supply Glass cover Jars in all colours including RED and YELLOW. Please order from U. P. GLASS WORKS Ltd., Bahjoi, Moradabad."

T. 30973

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for providing cement concrete foundations along (1) Charni Road from Sandhurst Road to Grant Road, (2) Balaram Street and (3) Morland Road, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 30th August, 1928.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant. The names of all the partners of the contracting firm should invariably be specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 5 per copy to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Office,
Bombay, 20th August, 1928.

30974

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF NAILS GALVANIZED IRON FOR DATING AND NUMBERING OF RAILWAY SLEEPERS.

THE AC. AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the abovementioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed: "Tender for the supply of Nails Galvanized Iron for dating and numbering of Railway Sleepers." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd October, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Ag. Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
18th August, 1928.

30968

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF OIL CASTOR TO BRANCH STORES DEPOT, JHANSI.

THE AG. AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the above for the period to 31st March, 1929.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing the... be sealed and endorsed "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF OIL CASTOR." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the gent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 19th September, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Ag. Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
18th August, 1928.

30969

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDEES FOR WORKS IN

(a) a 12" Pipe Storm Water Drain and a Manhole in place of lamphole on the existing pipe sewer in a portion of Chinch Bunder Road between 1st Chinch Bunder Road and Dongri Street;

(b) a 9" Pipe Sewer and a 12" Pipe Storm Water Drain in a portion of Chinch Bunder Road between Sandhurst Road and Mazagaon Road; and

(c) 12" Pipe Storm Water Drains and Manholes on the existing pipe sewer in Jail Road, East will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Monday, the 3rd September, 1928.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of Contract, Specification, etc. will be issued, on payment of a fee of Rupees Five per Form, to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices;
Bombay, 21st August, 1928.

30975

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

AN UNDERGRADUATE knowing (1) Gujrati, Marathi and Urdu, (2) Gujrati and Urdu or (3) Marathi and Urdu to be appointed as Supervisor in the grade of Rs. 70—150. The selected candidates will have to come for interview at their own expenses, if necessary. Only such persons as are fully qualified as per P. E. rule 51 to inspect and supervise Gujrati, Urdu and Marathi schools efficiently, and experienced in teaching need apply before 31st August 1928, to the undersigned or the Administrative Officer of the District School Board, Mr. V. L. Gatne.

(Sd.) C. R. SHROFF,
Chairman,
District School Board, Thana.

District School Board Office, Thana,
15th August, 1928.

30943

THE KHANDESH PRESS COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Khandesh Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 29, Churchgate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of August, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) for the purposes following, namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ending 30th June, 1928.
2. To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
DREWET CHOWNA & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 31st July, 1928.

30972

THE INDIAN REVIEW.
AUGUST CONTENTS.

THE CANADIAN WHEAT POOL
By Sir T. Vijiaraghavacharya.
REFORM OF THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT
By St. Nihal Singh.
PILLARS OR WARDS OF THE EMPIRE.
By Serdar M. V. Kibe, M.A.
THE MAKING OF MODERN AFGHANISTAN
By Prof. Jayanta Kumar Das Gupta.
THE OCTOBER RESULTS
By Mr. K. Chandrasekharan, M.A., B.L.
WORLD EVENTS
By Dr. A. J. Saunders, M.A.
THE S. I. R. STRIKE.
Mr. Mr. B. Shiva Rao, M.A.
UNDER THE GREAT MOGHULS
By Prof. K. G. Warty, M.A.
SIR SHADILAL—A STUDY
By Dr. S. R. Hasan, M.R.A.S.
THE ART OF LITERARY STUDY
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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

PRICES RULE EASY ON FAVOURABLE CROP NEWS—WALL-STREET AND SOUTHERN SELLING—BULLISH WEATHER NEW CAUSES FRESH RELAPSE—ANOTHER RALLY ON SHORT COVERING NEAR MONTHS —FUTURES 5 POINTS HIGHER TO 5 POINTS LOWER—SPOT 18.85c.

New York, Aug. 20.

Weather conditions over Sunday were generally favourable, rains being reported in Texas during the week-end. Selling by Wall-Street and Southern interests was renewed on the improved crop reports coming from various sections of the belt, and there were fewer complaints of boll-weevil, although it is believed that in view of the lateness of the crop and owing to showery weather there is every possibility of damage. Support was restricted owing to continued unfavourable textile trade advices. Later on it was noticeable however, that there was less disposition to follow the market downward and when the selling pressure subsided prices responded moderately to the reports of heavy rains in some parts of the Central Belt. The relative smallness of offerings after the early selling orders had been executed was taken to indicate that the market has discounted the present weather and crop improvement. The publication of the official weather details caused some steady covering early in the afternoon. The market again rallied on covering purchases particularly for October option influenced by smallness of local stocks. The close was steady at 5 points advance to 5 points decline.

The futures market opened with a loss of 2 points and at 10.12 A.M. January contract was sold at the lowest level of 18.20, that is 32 points below previous close. At 11 a.m., prices recovered to 18.31 but at noon call January stood quiet at 18.30. In the afternoon, short covering resulted in a rise of 35 points and at close January was quoted 5 points lower at 18.55. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 18.85c.

The New Orleans futures market closed steady at values 1 point higher to 2 points lower. Spot Quotations remained unaltered at 18.65.

LATEST WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Liverpool Aug. 21. 9-45 A.M.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:

The following cable is to hand from our Liverpool friends:—

"Light to moderate rains North Carolina."

Forecast Central Belt unsettled, balance fair."

PRIVATE CABLES:

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 20th Inst. as under:—

"Late rallies due to October short covering owing to small New York stock."

October N. Y. Higher 18.67 plus .10 lowest 18.25—.32.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 20.

October	18.62	plus .05
December	18.55	—.05
January	18.53	plus .01
March	18.60	
May	18.63	
Middling Spot	18.85	

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 20.

October	18.02	plus .01
January	18.14	—.02
Middling Spot	18.65	

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

October	18.40
January	18.31
March	18.39

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

October	18.39
January	18.30
March	18.36

NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.:—

October	17.82
January	17.95
March	18.03

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 20.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	10,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	Bombay, Aug. 21. 1928-29	1927-28
F. P. Bales.		
Receipts to date 20-8-28	68000	270000
,, Yesterday do	10000	25000
Exports to date do	165000	213000
Stock at Ports 17-8-28	459000	948000
,, Interior Towns do	256000	350000
,, Liverpool 17-8-28	731000	1129000
Visible Supply 17-8-28	1934000	3122000
Quantity in Sight do	111000	387000

LIVERPOOL

PRICES OPEN 10 POINTS LOWER RALLY ON SHORT COVERING—SHARP DECLINE ON AMERICAN SELLING—FUTURES 22 TO 24 POINTS LOWER— SALES 4,000 BALES.

Liverpool Aug. 20.

In response to Saturday's weakness in New York futures, the Liverpool futures market opened easy at a decline of 10 points. Reports of heavy rains in several parts of the Cotton Belt stimulated some short covering which resulted in a small improvement of about 3 to 4 points in prices. Later on prices suddenly collapsed on American professional selling in this market and the market closed weak at a decline of 22 to 24 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 2 points to 10.43 d per lb. and sales amounted to 4,000 Bales.

Empire Cotton futures closed easy at a decline of 23 to 24 points. Unfavourable Egyptian crop advices caused a rise of 69 to 48 points on active covering.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

"Weather spotly recovery probable."

"Advance caused by excessive rains East of the Mississippi."

"Later decline caused by favourable reports of crop, and selling orders from Wall."

"Entirely a weather question. Expect wide fluctuations for a while."

(J. H. Springman & Co.)

(2) "New York cables general rains Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, more covering" (Hornby).

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

9-30 a.m.:—"Heavy rains Georgia, Central Belt, Arkansas. Light to moderate rains Texas, Forecast West Belt fair, balance cloudy. About normal."

8-50 p.m.:—"Showers general throughout Entire Belt."

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

(1) Heavy rains Georgia, Central belt and Arkansas but world trade all bearish and paying more attention to favourable moderate rains in West Texas. Absence of serious damage or deterioration, however better market on some Continental buying and trade fixing. Think decline has gone far enough at present and more likely to advance.

(2) "Early declined on American speculation and hedge selling with poor demand. Big interests in American thought to be heavily short.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York:—

January highest 18.55 (at about the close) lowest 18.20 (10.11 a.m.)

"New York market improved on short covering".

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool.

(1) "Heavy rains Georgia, Central Belt, Arkansas, and Texas."

(2) "Liverpool market declined on American selling and scattered selling despite rains in the Eastern and Central belts and heavy rains in N. Carolina and Alabama."

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 20.

Scinde Fully Good	7.25—.05
Scinde Fine	7.50—.05
Scinde Superfine	7.75—.05
Bengal Good	7.00—.05
Bengal Fully Good	7.25—.05
Bengal Fine	7.50—.05
Oomra Good	7.45—.05
Oomra Fully Good	7.75—.05
Oomra Fine	8.05—.05
Broach Fully Good	8.70—.05
Broach Fine	8.95—.05
Broach Superfine	9.20—.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 20.

	Opening	Closing.
August		9.82—.22
September		9.73—.22
October	9.73	9.65—.23
November		9.58—.22
December		9.58—.23
January	9.69	9.59—.24
February		9.59—.24
March	9.74	9.62—.23
April		9.64—.22
May	9.77	9.66—.22
June		9.66—.22
July		9.66—.22
August		9.63—.22
Middling Spot		10.43—.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 20.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

BOMBAY.

FAVOURABLE WEATHER—LONG LIQUIDATION—EASY LIVERPOOL—CLOSED EASY.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

Following unchanged American advices, the local forward market opened at Rs. 356/- for Broach Apl/May delivery and declined to Rs. 355/-. There was little covering at this level which hardened prices to Rs. 356/- Reports of favourable rains in some parts, induced long Liquidation which quickly registered a decline of Rs. 4/- per cdy. Liverpool opened easy and further declined helped the local market to decline to Rs. 350— There was little covering by jobbers and rates at 5 p.m. were as under:—

Broach July/Aug	.....	336	8 0
Broach Apl/May	.....	351	4 0
Oomra Dec/Jan	.....	319	0 0
Bengal Dec/Jan	.....	286	0 0

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

The following market opened at Rs. 351/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and ruled easy on scattered selling. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

There was only poor demadn for ready Cotton and at 7 p.m. Broach was Rs. 351/4.

Broach J/A.	335
Broach A/M.	350/8
Oomra D/J.	316/8
Bengal D/J.	284/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

Aug.	236.60+1.50
Nov.	232.40+1.50
Feb.	231.90+1.60

DAILY ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Aug. 21

Bengal 286 D/J.
Broach 352 A/M.
Broach 336 J/A.
Oomra 319 D/J.

SPOT RATES.

Bengal.				
S. P.				
Rajputana				
Broach	354	349	339	332
S. D.	349	344	337	330
P. A.	362	357	350	342
K. V.	345	340	335	328
Dholera	342	337	332	325
Kalajin	340	337	332	325
Cutch		345	340	333
Surat	405	400	395	390
Rajpipla	401	396	391	386
Navsari	425	420	415	410
Oomra No. 3.				
C. P. No. 1				
C. P. No. 2.				
Southern	344	339	332	325
Comptah	359	349	339	

LONDON METALS.

London, Aug. 20.

	£
Copper English best Selected	65-5/8
Copper Braziers	76-1/4
Yellow Metal	65
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	21-1/2
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	13-3/8
Tin English Ingots	210-1/2

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 20.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta:—

Oct./Dec. per cwt. 12/10-1/2.
Jan./March per cwt. 12/10-1/2.
C and F Bombay:—
Oct./Dec. per cwt. 12/11.
C and F Karachi:—
Oct./Dec. per cwt. 12/11-3/4.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 20.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb Cargoes:—
September shipment sellers 43/6.
Barletta Russo per 63 lb. Cargoes:—
August shipment sellers 46/9.
Wheat South Australian, Parcels:
August shipment sellers 44/9.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels:

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 20.

August	..	17.69 plus .63
September	..	17.99 plus .63
October	..	18.09 plus .63
November	..	18.14 plus .63
December	..	18.12 plus .63
January	..	18.09 plus .48
February	..	18.09 plus .48
March	..	18.24 plus .48
April	..	18.24 plus .52
May	..	18.29 plus .48
June	..	18.29 plus .48
July	..	18.44 plus .53
August	..	18.44 plus .53
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot 18.55 plus .25		

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 20.

Demand Bills	485.06

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BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

GOLD.

Ready 21/6/6
Sawan 21/6/6
Bhadon 21/6/6
National City 21/9
N. Manordass 21/8/6
N. Motilal 21/6/6

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

London Ready 27/3
London Forward 27/5
China Opening 2/8/2, Closing 2/8/2
Ready 61/8
Sawan Opening 61/8, Highest 61/9, Lowest 61/8, Closing 61/9.
Tejimundi Opening -/7/-
Bhadon Opening 61/10, Highest 61/11, Lowest 61/10, Closing 61/11.
Tejimundi Opening 1/

Tone of Silver.—Quiet. Sellers scarce. China bought. American came in as a seller after fixing.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

B. C. RATE—
T.T. 1/5 29/32 D D 1/5 15/16.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 August.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 31/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32 Oct.
Banks Buying 1/5 31/32
Banks Buying D D 1/6
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/32 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 Sept.
NEW YORK—
B C T T 276 1-2
Banks Selling T T 276.
Banks Buying T T 275.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 270-1/2
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 924.
Banks Buying D D 936.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 123 3-4
Banks Buying 60 Days 120 3/4
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 138 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 180 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/4.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
New York London Cross Rate 4.85 5/16 20th inst.
Shanghai—London Cross Rate 2/8 3/16 21st inst.
London Japan Cross Rate 1/10 1/8 20th inst.
London—Paris Cross Rate 124.15 20th inst.
London—Belgium Cross Rate 34.89 20th inst.
London Switzerland Cross Rate 25.20 20th inst.
London—Italy Cross Rate 92.80 20th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11-1/2 20th inst. £4-4-11-1/2 18th inst.
Silver London Ready 27 3/16 20th inst. 27-1/2 18th inst.
Silver London Forward 27 5/16 20th inst. 27 3/16 18th inst.
Silver New York Ready 59-1/4 20th inst. 59-3/8 18th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 9/32 per cent 20th inst. 4 9/32 per cent 18th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 9/16 per cent 20th inst. 4 9/16 per cent. 18th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3 3/4 per cent. 3 mos. 2-1/2 per cent 6 mos. 3-1/2 per cent 12 mos. 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready. Average.
Bengal Superfine	295	.....
Bengal Fine	290	.....
Bengal FG.	275	...
Sindh-Punjab Fine	295	.....
Sindh-Punjab FG.	275	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	330	320
Nagpur Fine	330	320
Yeotmal Fine	320	305
Arvi Fine	320	305
Amraoti Fine	315	290
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	310	275
Mulkapur Fine	300	270
Khandesh Fine	285	265
Muthia	...	.....
Muthia FG.	240	230
Nanded/Purna FG.GS.	300	275/85
Purna FG.GS.	285	275
Parbhani/Sailu FG.GS.		280
Indore/Ujjain Fine	300	275
Burwah Sanavad Fine	290	275/80
Surat Fine	...	.....
Broach Fine	340	.....
Broach FG.	...	.....
Westerns MG.	320	.....
Cambodja	405	...
Miraj/Sangli	330	.....
Compta Good	345	.....
Dhollera	.....	.....
Kadi/Viramgam	...	...

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 21.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

2 Days

		This year	Last year
Khandesh		306,871	315,293
Central India		299,680	316,191
Barsi Nagar		319,241	234,379
Hyderabad Gaorani		118,517	69,637
Berar	105	729,587	576,670
Central Provinces	112	309,303	213,216
Total Oomras	217	2,083,199	1,713,386
Dholera	45	388,625	231,367
N.-W. Provinces	146	64,903	59,108
Rajputana	58	55,835	63,418
Sind-Punjab		137,285	118,553
Broach		269,272	240,047
Westerns-Northerns	398	53,532	74,746
Cocoanada		7	495
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	66	36,188	48,490
Persian		5,786	5,350
American		102,910	384,996
Egyptian & African		79,183	88,682
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	275		840
Total	900	3,416,802	3,131,980

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 16th Aug.

In full-pressed Bales.

Yesterday.

	This year	Last year
Europe	4,775	780,478 398,789
Japan & China	2,150	1,349,784 1,525,224
Coast Ports		27,729 25,849
Up-country by Rail		113,842 167,562
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		19,030 1,187
Total	6,925	2,299,572 2,118,611

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

100 Japan T. & Co. Wun 323-1/8
300 Do. Jalgaon 261
200 L. K. Vashanjee Aurangabad 293
100 Do. Harda 272
100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Malkapur 280
100 Volkart Bros. Shegaon 290
100 Bussan & Co. C. P. 1 323
100 Volkart Bros. Berar 280
100 James Finlay Mill Wun 329
100 Tata & Co. C. P. 1 329
100 Forbes & Co. Wun 326
100 Do. Bhiwara 255
100 Do. Beawar 281
300 Nisso & Co. Neemuch 280/288

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

The Market has ruled steady to-day with the following closing Quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/14 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/10-1/2 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Gazana Rs. 8/9-1/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipment July Rs. 8/9 per cwt FBH.
,, August Rs. 8/8 per cwt FBH.
,, September Rs. 8/8/ per cwt FBH.
,, Oct-Dec. Rs. 8/8-1/2 per cwt FBH.
,, Jan-March Rs. 8/9-1/2 ped cwt FBH.
Tone:—Steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

	Cwts.
Wheat	6,467
Linseed	5,027
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	345
Gingellyseeds	1,022
Groundnuts	5,151
Castorseed	3,766
Rice	2,815
Myrabollams	705
Cottonseed	5,707
Mowraseed	1,804
Gram	570
Jowar	223
Bajree	650
Coal	197 tons.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening 48/9, Highest 48/14, Lowest 48/7, Closing 48/12.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 48/2, Highest 48/7, Lowest 48/1, Closing 48/5.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/9/6, Lowest 4/9, Closing 4/9/3.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 58/2, Highest 56/4/6, Lowest 56/1, Closing 56/3.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

RALLY ON SHORT COVERING

NERVOUS FEELING CONTINUES

Bombay, Aug. 21.

Cotton Mill shares opened to-day easy at a decline of about Rs. 5/: There were unfounded rumours about further attempt to end the Mill strike which induced scattered buying and some covering by Bear operators. There was absence of any selling pressure and prices registered a steady improvement. Following were the price swings for active scrips:—B.

B. Dyeing 806/4, 810, 808/12, 818/12, 815.
Fazal 772/8, 786/4, 782/8, 785.
Pearl 492/8, 500, 495.
Century 368, 368/12, 365, 366/4.
Nagpur 481/8, 488/12.
Crescent 138/12, 140.
Indore Malwa 362/8, 363/12.
Kohinoor 205, 211/4.
New Great 238/12, 243/12.
Simplex 100/12, 112/8.
Indian Bleaching 227/8.
Tata S. Defd. 217/4, 215, 227/8, 217/8, 224/6, 216/14.
Tata S. Ord. 64/4, 66, 64/4.
Indian Cement 337/8, 342/8, 340, 348/12, 343/12.
Hydra 1042/8, 1048/12, 1045, 1050.
Alcock 327/8, 332/8, 331/4.
Burmah 757/8, 771/4, 767/8, 769/12.

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

	Paid up.	Closing Rates. Rs. a. p.
100	Ahmed. Advance	380 0 0
50	Apollo	6 0 0
500	Bombay Cotton	241 4 0
200	Bombay Dyeing	816 4 0
200	Fadulbhoy xd.	785 0 0
250	Century	366 4 0
100	Colaba Land	131 4 0
500	Central India Pref.,	483 1 0
100	Colra	160 0 0
100	Crescent	140 0 0
250	Currim.	180 0 0
500	David	240 0 0
250	Dawn	565 0 0
200	Edward Sassoon	96 4 0
10	E D Sassoon	0 11 6
100	Elphinstone	13 0 0
50	Finlay	120 0 0
500	F. Petit	335 0 0
100	Globe	19 0 0
100	Gokak	122 8 0
100	Indian Bleaching	227 8 0
25	Central India	485 0 0
100	Indore Malwa xd.	363 12 0
250	Jamshed Mfg.	37 8 0
50	Kasturchand	19 0 0
100	Khatau	90 0 0
100	Kohinoor	211 4 0
100	Laxmi Cotton	1705 0 0
100	Madhavrai Scd.	8 0 0
100	Madhowjee	68 12 0
100	Morarji	1610 0 0
100	Manekji Petit	1500 0 0
100	Meyer Sassoon	75 0 0
200	New Great	243 12 0
100	New City	110 0 0
250	Pearls	112 8 0
250	Simplex	675/ 0 0
100	Sholapur	6750 0 0
50	Sawn	123 12 0
250	Swadeshi	458 12 0
500	Tata Mill	52 8 0
500	Vishnu Cotton	2655 0 0

BANKS.

500	Imperial X.D.	1456 4 0
50	India X.D.	90 8 0
£5	Eastern	91 0 0
£12-1/2	National Bank	£52-1/2

RAILWAYS.

500	Ah. Prantej	930 0 0
100	Amritsar Patti	138 0 0
100	Cen. Prov. Rly. xd	102 0 0
100	Dhond Baramati	101 0 0
100	Guzerat Rly.	91 0 0
100	Hoshiarpur	97 8 0
100	Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	95 0 0
90	Mandhra Bhon	77 0 0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	97 0 0
100	Sialkote	102 0 0
100	Sindh Lt. Rly.	140 0 0
100	Upper Sindh	88 8 0
500	Tapti Valley	715 0 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Ahmedabad Electric	143 0 0
100	Andhra Valley	690 0 0
100	Alcock	331 4 0
125	B. Burma x.d.	768 12 0
125	B. Burma No. 1 xd.	280 0 0
10	Br. India Insurance	7 4 0
50	Tramway Pref.	70 0 0
250	Bombay Steam	269 6 0
50	Bombay Telephone xd.	52 0 0
100	Bundi Cement	23 14 0
100	Indian Cement	343 12 0
100	United Cement	100 0 0
10	Central India Mining	14 0 0

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.

Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. DUFF.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 22.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper 73-9-6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93/6.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-4.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 85/7.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/4
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/3
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/2
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 110/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 84.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 83/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 83/8
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/12.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101
Forward Rates:—3rd Sept. sett.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73/9
1945/55 Rs. 106/0/0
4 1/2 per cent 1934 Bonds Rs. 97/7
4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 Loan Rs. 93/15
Tone of Market.—Quiet but Steady.

£	Eastern Chemical Ord.	4	8 0
sh. 2	do. do. Defd.	1	4 0
100	Katni Ordinary xd.	248	12 0
100	Katni Deferred xd	900	0 0
25	New India Insur.	20	0 0
15	Punjab P. Cement Ord.	15	8 0
10	Punjab P. Cement Pref.	13	8 0
50	Sassoon and Alliance		
	Silk Mills	83	0 0
10	Shivrajpur	31	8 0
15	Scindia Steam	13	14 0
75	Tata Iron Deferred	216	14 0
999	Tata Iron Deferred	216	14 0
90	Tata Iron 1st Pref.	139	0 0
100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	90	12 0
100	Tata Hydro	1050	0 0
100	Tata Oil	32	0 0
100	Tata Power Ord.	512	8 0
1000	Tata Power Pref.	917	8 0
	Tata Iron Ordy.	64	4 0
	Tram Ord.	147	8 0

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

3 Months discounts 4-9/32 per cent.
6 Months discounts 4-9/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 3 1/2 per cent.
One Month 3 per cent.
Three Months 3 per cent.
Six Months 3-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 20.

Silver.—Market is quietly steady.
Spot 27-3/16
Forward 27-5/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 20.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4/4/-1/2.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 15th August 1928.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed Rs. 3,36,000.		
Capital paid up	1,68 00 000	
Reserve Fund	1,00 00 000	
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable, etc	17,40 67 000	
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,48 83 000	
	22,57 50 000	

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	4,73 51 000	
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	3,42 22 000	
Bills Discounted	1,36 88 000	
Bank Premises	55 87 000	
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,30 72 000	
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Shares, Debentures, Properties, etc.	10,18 30 000	
	22,57 50 000	

U. S. MILL STATISTICS

(In 1,000's.

	1928. July	1928. June	1927. July	1926. July
Number of Active Spindles	28228	28624	32312	31082
Lint	439	511	569	461B/S
Consumption of Consumption of Linters	63	64	69	61 ,,
Exports of Lint and Linters	342	458	389	366 ,,
Stocks, exclusive of Linters, In Mfg. Establishments	1007	1159	1404	1097 ,,
In Warehouses and at Compresses	1190	1646	1823	1937 ,,

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

	Names	Latest Prices.
1.	Millar's Timber and Trading Co. Ord.	0-17-6
2.	4½ p.c. Loan 1950/55	93-15.0
3.	Nundydroog Gold Co. Ord.	0-15-9
4.	Anglo Burma Tin Co. Ord.	0-17-6
5.	Attock Oil	1-5.0
6.	Associated Portland Cement	1-3-3
7.	Underground Electric Railways	1-6-10½
8.	Burma Corporation (X.D.)	0-14.1½
9.	Snia Viscosa	1-10-0
10.	Burma Railways	1-1-0
11.	Calico Printers	1-9.6
12.	Marconi International Marine	2-10-9
13.	Rhodesian & General Asbestos	5-10.0
14.	James Finlay Ord.	5-5.7½
15.	General Elec. Co. Ord.	1-18-9
16.	Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ord.	3-18-9
17.	West Rand Consolidated Mines	0-13-0
18.	Hudsons Bay Co. Ord	6-1-3
19.	Malayalam Plantations	1-13-3
20.	British Burma Pets	0-7-3
21.	Soudan Plantations	4-1-3
22.	Vickers Ord.	0-12-0
23.	Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0-11-0

Market steady but little doing.
Stock of Rubber in London—32,591 tons.
Decrease on week 2,658 tons.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd).
Muktsar, (Pn.) Aug. 19.

Wheat Ready	4 10 0 to 5 0 0
Wheat Assuj	4 12 6
Wheat Maghar	4 14 6
Wheat Poh	4 15 6
Wheat Magh	5 1 0
Gram Ready	4 2 0 to 4 6 0
Gram Assuj	4 4 6
Barley Ready	3 4 6
Barley Assuj	3 5 6
Rapeseed Ready	7 8 0
Gwara Poh	3 4 3
Cottonseeds Maghar	3 7 6
Cottonseeds Poh	3 7 8

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 20

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Aug./Sept. shipment sellers £17-10-0.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Sept./Oct. shipment sellers £17-10-0.
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
Aug./Sept. shipment Hull sellers £15-3-9
Linseed Bombay, ton:—
Aug./Sept. shipment sellers £17-17-6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 20.

Linseed Oil, naked London, ewt:—
Sept./Dec. delivery sellers 37/7-1/2.
Linseed Oil, naked London, ewt:—
Jan./Apl. delivery sellers 28/1-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 20.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. spot: Sellers 0/9-7/16.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 20.

	£
Chartered Bank of India A. & C.	22
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	137-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	9-1/2
National Bank	54-3/4
Eastern Bank	7-1/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	89-5/8
Conversion Loan	77-7/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	102
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	54-3/4
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	71-3/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	61-1/4
Consols	55-3/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	102-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	95-3/8

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Aug. 20.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot:—17-3/8.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 20.

Cottonseed Bombay ton:—
Aug./Sept. shipment sellers £0/0/0.
Castorseed Bombay ton:—
Aug./Sept. shipment sellers £17-7-6.
Rapeseed Toria ton:—
Aug./Sept. shipment sellers £18-10-0.

WEATHER IN INDIA

MONSOON STRENGTHENS & EXTENDS

Poona, August 21.

The monsoon has strengthened generally over the country. It has been vigorous in the Central Provinces West, Central India and East Rajputana and has extended in Bihar and Orissa West. United Provinces, the Punjab East and North the Frontier and Kashmir.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, United Provinces West, Central India West, Central Provinces Rajputana East, Konkan, Mysore, Madras Deccan and Madras Coast North and local in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Central India East, Kashmir, Rajputana West, Hyderabad, Malabar and Madras Southeast.

A few falls haveoccurred in Assam United Provinces East, the Punjab East and North, North West Frontier Provinces, Baluchistan and Gujarat.

The chief amounts are.—Port Blair quarter of an inch; Maymyo three; Mandalay and Lashio two; Kyaukpyu, Mergui and Monywe one; Amherst three quarters; Silchar, Cox's Bazar and Narayanganj one; Jessore, Burdwan, Chaibassa, Purnea and Darjeeling three quarters; Hoshangabad nine; Mussorie five; Indore and Khandwa three; Jagdalpur and Chakradharpur two; Bareilly and Seoni one and a half; Akola and Raipur one; Agra, Dehra Dun and Nowgong three quarters; Jhansi a half; Kotah four; Murree one and a half; Dalhousie and Ajmer one; Ludhiana, Gulmarg, Sonamarg, Jaipur, Udaipur and Paraclinar a half; Ambala, Srinagar, Fort Sandman and Simla a quarter; Cuddalore three; Salem, and Cuddapah two; Raichur one; and Bangalore and Calingapatam three quarters.

Forecast.—Decrease in the Central Provinces, increase in Kashmir, Malabar and Kanara and extension in the Punjab, Rajputana and into Gujarat.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, Aug. 21.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been active in the Peninsula and vigorous in the central parts of the country and east Rajputana. It has extended in the west United Provinces and the Punjab East and North. Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces West, Central India West, the Central Provinces, Rajputana East, the Konkan, Mysore, the Madras Deccan and the Madras Coast North, and local in Rajputana West, Hyderabad, Malabar and Madras Southeast, while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces East, the Punjab East and North, Baluchistan and Gujarat. Skies are practically overcast in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, the Konkan, the central parts of the country, Gujarat, Lower Sind and Rajputana, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in Rajputana and the southeast Punjab. Temperatures were above normal in the Punjab and below it in Berar, and along the north Coromandal Coast. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 109 deg. at Lahore.

Forecast.—A decrease in the Central Provinces, an increase in Malabar and Kanara, and an extension in Rajputana and the Punjab and into Gujarat.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Allahabad	0.06"
Jhansi	0.56"
Agra	0.85"
Hissar	0.02"
Ambala	0.37"
Rawalpindi	0.09"
Bikaner	0.12"
Jaipur	0.51"
Ajmer	1.15"
Kotah	3.50"
Mount Abu	0.95"
Ahmedabad	0.16
Neemuch	0.39"
Indore	2.65"
Akola	1.22"
Amraoti	0.24"
Khandwa	2.65"
Hoshangabad	8.75"
Saugor	0.25"
Jubbulpore	0.28"
Nagpur	0.05"
Raipur	1.16"
Chanda	0.02"
Ratnagiri	0.49"
Marmugoa	0.03"
Karwar	0.32"
Sholapur	0.02"
Belgaum	0.01"
Nizamabad	0.40"
Hyderabad	0.02"
Bangalore	0.69"
Mangalore	0.31"
Calicut	0.04"
Cochin	0.61"
Trivandrum	0.04"
Negapatam	0.32"
Madras	0.04"
Cuddapah	1.88"
Masulipatuf	0.06"
Cocanada	0.04"

Bombay.—Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs:—

Colaba Observatory	0.01"
Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date 61.80" (9.22" above normal.)	
St. George's Hospital	0.06"
J. J. Hospital	0.11"

Maximum temperature 87 deg (2 deg. above normal.)
Minimum temperature 76 deg. (normal.)

INDIAN DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs., Monday, the 20th of August 1928, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:

The monsoon has again been active in Upper Burma and the Central Provinces. It has extended in Bengal, east Central India, southeast Madras and the Madras Deccan.

Forecast.—An extension of rain in Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces and an increase in the east Central Provinces.

Burma.—There has been nearly general rain over the division; Bhamo has had 2.0", Victoria Point 1.2", Maymyo 1.1", Bassein 0.6", Diamond Island 0.7", Kyaukpyu 0.5" and Yamethin 0.6". Swies are overcast in Tenasiasim" Arakan and north Burma, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Bengal, locally in Bihar, and at a few stations in Assam and Chota Nagpur; Mymensingh has had 2.9", Calcutta 1.9", Cherrapunji 1.9", Narayanganj 1.0", Berhampore 1.1", Bogra 0.9", Shillong 0.8", Chittagong 0.7", Jessore 0.8", Barisal 0.7" and Purnea 0.4". Skies are overcast in south Assam and south Bengal, and moderately clouded elsewhere.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India East and the Central Provinces West and local in the United Provinces East, Berar and the Central Provinces East, while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces West; Saugor has had 2.8", Hoshangabad 2.1", Seoni 2.8", Bahraich 0.5", Nowgong 0.6", Pendra 0.4", Pachmarhi 0.6", Gorakhpur, Mussoorie, Jubbulpore and Raipur 0.2" each, and Lucknow and Sutna 0.2" each. Skies are generally heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in excess in the United Provinces East, Central India East and the Central Provinces West. Maximum temperature was above normal in the United Provinces, Central India East and the Central Provinces East. Agra recorded the highest maximum temperature of 101 deg. yesterday afternoon.

Northwest India.—Local rain has fallen in Rajputana East, Ajmer and Udaipur report 0.2" each. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Gujarat and Rajputana, and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab, Rajputana and parts of Sind and Gujarat. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in the Punjab and Rajputana West, the maximum alone was higher than usual in Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province and Rajputana East and the minimum alone in Baluchistan. The thermometer rose yesterday afternoon to 109 deg. at Dalbandin.

The Peninsula.—There has been nearly general rain in the Konkan and Mysore, and local rain in Hyderabad North and the Madras Presidency; Cuddapah has had 2.3", Madras 1.1", Mercara 1.1", Karwar, Cochin, Salem and Masulipatam 0.4" each, Bangalore 0.6" and Negapatam 0.7". Swies are overcast in the southern half of the division, and moderately to heavily clouded in the northern half. Humidity is in excess in the southeast of the division, and in defect in the north Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was above normal in Hyderabad.

Special report of heavy rainfall.—August 17th, Lachar (Chota Nagpur) 5.1".

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,400 miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 9 hrs. 27 mins. on Monday, the 20th August.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 21st August 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.735 inches (.027 above normal.)

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) .732 inches (.044 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—.021.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.0

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.9 degrees (1.9 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.0 degrees (.0.3 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 78 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 74 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 183 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 27 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy into 10) 10.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 21-8.28, Colaba Point, 0.01, Fort, 0.06, J. J. Hospital, 0.11.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point, 61.80, Fort, 78.33, J. J. Hospital, 60.70.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point, 53.70, Fort, 67.74, J. J. Hospital, 53.34.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point, 55.66, Fort, 81.01, J. J. Hospital, 65.8.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 20.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-1/4 p.c.
Interest 7 days' market loans 3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-9/32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-9/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 20.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.36-5/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.10-5/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.90
T.T. Madrid on London	closed
T.T. Milan on London	92.81
T.T. Berne on London	25.21
T.T. Paris on London	1241.4
T.T. London on Prague	163.78

THE WEATHER MILL

POSSIBLE WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

ASTRAT FORECAST

((BY LETAP.)

The last forecast which was published in the "Chronicle" proved mainly correct, and I venture to give my expectations for the month of September, as it may help cotton operators in forming their opinions.

1st to 4th: The Cotton belt will be mostly cloudy, theatening conditions in some parts.

5th to 8th: Unsettled weather conditions. Indications of showers over West and South as far as the Mississippi Valley. Higher temperatures.

9th to 13th. Fair conditions. Variable conditions in the Gulf and South Atlantic States.

14th to 18th: Storm Weather. Heavy gales with dangerous wind storms over the Central and Southern States.

19th to 23rd: General Rains. Local showers in the lower Mississippi Valley region.

24th to 27th: Fair Weather. Gales in Southern Texas and along the Gulf Coast.

28th to 30th: Cold condition. Heavy frost in some parts as far as South.

THE LEAGUE PULLS DOWN TRADE BARRIERS

(By Alec Wilson, M.R.I.A.)

We have seen a house wrecked by a bomb. It takes twenty men a year to rebuild it: their first job is to clear away the rubbish left by the explosion that prevents them from getting on with the new structure. So with the League of Nations: a vast deal of its task is to clear away obstacles created by the four years of war.

One pile of such debris is the mass of Prohibitions and Restrictions, which, imposed during the war, are still damming up the flow of trade. The damming of this dam, by a whole series of international conferences, has been so consistent that the League's Economic Committee summoned a special Conference last autumn to draw up a Convention against these Restrictions. 34 Nations took part, and agreed on the main features of such a Convention.

The discussions brought out the complexity of the problem, and showed how deeply the evil had rooted itself in the commercial policies of many States. They also disclosed the way prohibitions in one State affect the regime in force elsewhere; e.g., the prohibition of the import of dyestuffs into Great Britain was given as the reason why Germany maintained her prohibition of the import and export of coal; and the latter measure formed the French justification for prohibiting the export of scrap-iron.

The final Conference, for signature of the Convention, has just taken place. Some 30 Nations (including the United States and Turkey) attended. Great Britain, France and Germany are signing with no reservations; some hundreds of proposed reservations by various States are reduced to 18 only, the largest number by Portugal, which wishes still to control the export of mares, wool, cork and resin.

The Convention, of course, requires ratification: if all goes well, it will take effect on Jan. 1st, 1930. It is of special interest as the first general treaty of the new type to be concluded under the auspices of the League, the type which we hope the League will render normal in contact with the old diplomatic fashion of a mass of two-sided agreements. If 30 Nations ratify this Convention, the one document will cover as much ground as 335 bi-lateral treaties and if, later on, it be agreed to by 50 States, it will be the equivalent of no less than 1125 of the pre-League type of international contract.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

University Senate, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-15 p.m.

Bombay Rugby Tournament—Semi-Final —West Yorks v. Gymkhana "A"—Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.

THURSDAY, Aug. 23.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Aug. 24.

Public meeting in which Indian leaders who have returned home from Europe will speak on prospects of Responsible Government in India, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m., Dr. Sir C. Setalvad presiding.

The s.s. "Mantua" with the English mails of August 9 due at 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, Aug. 25.

The s.s. "Malwa" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

MONDAY, Aug. 27.

Imperial Bank of India, Local Genl. Meeting, Apollo Street, 4 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line s.s. "Macbeth" left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 19th instant.

"LESSONS OF BARDOLI."

A ladies' meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 3 p.m. at Hind Sevak Samaj Hall, Sandhurst Road, when speeches will be made on the "Lessons of Bardoli."

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The following members of the Workers and Peasants' will contest the ensding Municipal elections:—R. S. Nimbkar, S. S. Mirajkar, K. N. Jogleka, S. H. Jhabvala, Lalji Pendse and J. B. Patel.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from Bombay of the 11th instant arrived at Port Said at 5 p.m. on the 20th instant, and left there a. 11 p.m. the same day.

"INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE."

Under the auspices of the Sarvajanic Ganapati Utsav Mandal at Goregaonker's Building, Girgaon, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, to-day (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. the subject being "India's Independence".

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Thursday, the 23rd instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House.

SARASWAT BRAHMIN SAMAJ.

On Shravan Mondays (27th inst. and 3rd and 10th September), at 9 p.m. Nyaya Shastri Bhawani Shanker Sukhatanker will deliver "Pravachan" in the Saraswat Brahmin Samaj Hall, Girgaum. All are cordially invited.

"MESSAGE OF SHRI KRISHNA."

Shree Revashanker Nageshwar Adhyapak will speak on "The Message of Shri Krishna" to-morrow (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. at Amreli House, Girgaum Back Road.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. Shavksha Nusserwanji Punegar has put forward his candidature to contest one of the seats in the "A" Ward in the forthcoming Bombay Munhipal elections.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSN.

Under the auspices of Young Men's Hindu Association, Girgaon Back Road, Mr. M. R. Jayker, will deliver a public lecture to-day (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

Under the auspices of the St. Mary's Old Boys' Association Mr. H. J. Mullineux will give a variety entertainment at St. Mary's High School, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, on Thursday, 23rd instant, at 8 p.m. St. Mary's Band will be in attendance.

MUSIC

Do you love music? Real classical music? Can you get it to your hearts' content without going over to anybody else and without any Singers coming to yours? Gramophone is but a poor substitute. A song lasts only about three minutes at a time and you soon get tired of the records that you have heard so many times over again. Fresh music from well-known Singers is what you would sometimes go out of your way to hear.

Sometimes you hear of an artist, but can't hear him, because he is far away.

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"INDIA'S DRINK PROBLEM."

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, on Thursday (23rd instant), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Rev. J. F. Edwards will deliver a lecture on "India's Drink Problem."

CO-OPERATION AMONG WOMEN.

Under the auspices of the Girgaum Co-operative Institute, Mr. Keshavprasad Desai, will deliver a public lecture in Gujarati for Gujarati ladies "on Co-operation among Women" to-day (Wednesday), at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Servants of India Society, Girgaum, Bombay. Mrs. Hansabai Mehta, will preside.

MR. TORO'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League Night High School, Damodar Hall, Parel, Mr. V. S. Toro, Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction, will deliver a magic lantern lecture on "Natural Phenomena of Water" to-day (Wednesday).

LATE HON. JAGANNATH SHANKARSHET.

A public meeting to honour the memory of the late Hon. Jagannath Shankarshet in connection with his anniversary will be held on Thursday (the 23rd instant), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall. Mrs. Chandrakala Hate, Mr. M. V. Talpade, Mr. T. P. Mahuwakar, Mr. S. V. Patil, Mr. V. H. Kulkarni will address the meeting, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh will preside.

MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION.

One more Union added to the list of the existing one in Bombay on Saturday last when under the presidency of Mr. Jhabvala a formal meeting of the representative professional motor drivers of Bombay was held in the Shetye Building, Poibavdi Parel. After Mr. Jhabvala had delivered a formal address on the subject discussions arose as to the class of membership. Thereafter Messrs. Joshi, one of the taxi-drivers, Sardar Khersingh, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Dawood and others spoke and a constitution committee was appointed.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling).

Total Remittances from 1st April 1928 to 18th August 1928:—

Sterling purchased in India ..	8,775,000
Total ..	8,775,000

SAVANTVADI CATHOLICS' MEETING.

A meeting of the Catholics of Savantvadi, Vengoorla, Malwan, Ratnagiri and the neighbouring places, residing in Bombay, will be held at the Bradley High School Hall, Thakurdwar, opposite Zaoba's Dart, on Sunday (the 26th inst.), at 4 p.m. (S. T.), with a view to form an Association for devising measures to be taken for the abolition of the Padroado regime over the Ghat Section territories under British control.

RUGBY.

BOMBAY TOURNAMENAT

HOLDERS BEAT ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Tuesday's match between the Royal Engineers and the Prince of Wales's Volunteers provided a well-contested though somewhat dull game the latter eventually winning by six points (1 penalty goal, 1 try) to nil. Both teams concentrated on forward play whereas conditions favoured an open game and consequently the match developed into a prolonged struggle between the rival packs. The first half proved unproductive and it was midway through the succeeding moiety that the Volunteers' forwards by dashing play managed to get over and score. McQuade failed to add the extra points with an angle kick, but a little later he scored a fine penalty goal as the result of a "free."

The Result:—

Prince of Wales's Volunteers—(1 penalty goal, 1 try) 6 points.

Royal Engineers Nil.

Reference—W. J. Cuken.

TO DAY'S MATCHES

Semi-final.—Bombay Gymkhana "A" vs. West Yorkshire Regt.

SARDAR OF BARDOLI

GANDEVI TO PRESENT ADDRESS

The Sardar of Bardoli will visit Gandevi in company of his co-workers including, Miss Mithuben Petit, Darbar Gopaldas Desai and his devoted wife, Drs. Sumant and Chandulal, Dayaljibhai and others, on Saturday (25th inst.). An address on behalf of the people of the Taluka is being contemplated.

COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY NOTE

TWO MEN ARRESTED AND RELEASED ON BAIL

Two Mahomedans have been arrested by the Bombay City Police while attempting to cash a counterfeit Government currency note of the value of Rs. 1,000. Ahmed Abdul Gani, (21), a commission agent, it is alleged, went to the Bank of India and presented the note across the counter for change. The cashier of the bank, to whom it was passed on for scrutiny, felt suspicious and detained the man and communicated with the police immediately. Sergeant Gooch and Sub-Inspector Joglekar went to the bank and took charge of the note and the suspect. On inquiries at the Currency Office it was established that the note was countefeit, and Gani was placed under arrest.

In consequence of a statement, alleged to have been made by Gani, the note was given to him by K. R. V. Ahmed, a taxi-driver, to have it cashed, the latter also was taken into custody. In his statement to the police Ahmed is alleged to have said that he received the note a year ago along with other moneys for the sale of a taxi. He explained the delay to cash the note by saying that he had no occasion to do so till now.

Both the arrested persons have been released on bail.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON BOHRA YOUTH

A CORRECTION

Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co. Solicitors, on behalf of their client, Mr. Alibhai Abdulalji Itathiari alias Lathiwalla, write to us:—

"In your issue of the 11th instant an account is published under several glaring headings of an alleged stabbing of Akbarally, the grand son of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, in which our said client is falsely alleged to have stabbed the said Akbarally. The matter is still in the hands of the police and may become the subject of a prosecution and hence our client refrains from entering into any discussion about the same, but contents himself by stating that he got and placed before the police, indisputable evidence to establish that the said Akbarally's story in any event so far as our client is concerned, is an absolute fabrication. The publication of the said issue is defamatory and has caused incalculable harm to our client. Owing to his absence from Bombay our client was not able to give us instructions in the matter earlier."

We gladly publish the letter of the solicitors of Mr. Alibhai Abdulalli Hathiari alias Lathiwalla and regret the publication of our report so far as it concerns Mr. Lathiwalla.

THE NEW LOAN

APPROXIMATE FIGURES OF SUBSCRIPTION

In a Press Communique regarding the Government of India New Loan, it is stated:—

The approximate figures of subscriptions to the Government Loans are as follows:—

4-1|2 PER CENT. LOAN 1955-60.

	Rs.
Cash subscriptions	5,56,93,000
Conversion of 1928 Bonds	2,93,69,000
Conversion of Treasury Bills ..	55,48,200
Total ..	9,06,10,500

4-1|2 PER CENT BONDS 1934.

	Rs.
Cash subscriptions	16,84,42,700
Conversion of 1928 Bonds ...	8,17,71,500
Conversion of Treasury Bills.	95,22,600
Total ..	25,97,36,800
Grand total ..	35,03,47,300

TRADE DISPUTES BILL

CAMPAIGN OF WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' PARTY

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Workers' and Peasants' Party, Bombay, held on the 19th instant it was decided that the party should carry on a campaign to protest against the Trades' Disputes Bill. The party will carry on hurricane propaganda against this bill and also will convene a conference of representatives from Trade Unions and Peasant organisations in the Presidency in the first week of October. Its representatives will be sent to Simla during the Assembly session to create effective opposition to this bill among the members of legislature.

ALL-PARTIES CONFERENCE

APPEAL TO MUSLIM LEADERS

The Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee writes:—

Moulana Shaukat Ali has sent the following message to all Moslem leaders and Moslem organisations:—

"It would be a great shame if, through carelessness and neglect we allow the Moslem case to go overboard in the coming All-parties Conference at Lucknow on 28th and 29th August. The Central Khilafat Committee is meeting on 25th and 26th at Lucknow and it is expected a large number of Khilafatists would attend and once for all put the Khilafat movement on a strong and permanent basis. The Councils of the Moslem League and Jamiatul Ulema will also meet there and on 27th August a joint Moslem meeting schools of thought would take part each will be held to chalk out a common programme of work in which all different remaining within its own boundaries.

Mr. Jinnah is expected in Bombay on 24th and he will reach Lucknow in time. There is every hope that the Moslem view would be appreciated. Great credit is due to the Moslems for the courageous advance they made in boldly accepting Joint Electorates. They stand by the Madras Congress resolution and the Calcutta Moslem League resolutions which practically are same.

Mr. Shuaib Qureshi very ably represented the advanced Moslem view in All-Parties' Committee and I feel sure that the All Parties' Conference would respect the Moslem sentiment which is so reasonable. They have gone further than the Madras and Calcutta resolutions in restricting the Reservation of Moslem seats on population basis in Bengal and the Punjab for ten years, only, during which period they will be able to organise their people both politcaly educationally and evanomically. The Punjab, Bengal, Sind and Frontier representatives are earnestly requested to attend. I would personally request Sir Abdur Rahim, Sir Mahomed Iqbal, Haji Abdoolla Haroon, Mujibur Rahman, Akram Khan and other prominent and responsible leaders of these provinces to attend without fail.

THE JOKER

BANVARD COMPANY'S SUCCESS

The Banvard English Comedy Company maintained the good impression they have made when they presented their second play entitled "The Joker" on Tuesday night. There was again a good house at the Excelsior Theatre and the show proved to be as successful as its predecessor. The plot deals mainly with a gang of crooks who are holding in their power Jill Vane on the strength of some letters. The girl herself is unaware of the true state of affairs and the character of Major James Borwick, under whose protection she lives. Certain jewels which the gang have dispatched to Holland are missing, and then Rogers, one of the gang, comes in to say that he has been robbed of the precious letters. Suspicion falls on Peter Carstairs, commonly known as the Joker, on account of the fact that in all his dealings he always comes out on top. Of course Jill the heroine is attracted by this important person, and the gang take advantage of this fact to invite him over to dinner. Matters proceed apace and the Major escapes with the girl leaving one of the gang to compromise with Carstairs. The Joker gets the better of this man and also of Scrubby a convict who owes him a grudge, and then hastens to rescue the girl. He succeeds but is himself trapped and is in imminent danger of losing his life. His resourcefulness however, extricates him from this difficulty and he and the heroine take up a flat jointly. The fourth act opens with the two happily married. The Major returns to get some money but is thwarted by Carstairs and becomes His Majesty's guest. The curtain comes down on the Joker telling his memsahib to keep away from him as he has caught a nasty cold, and therein lies a tale.

Mr. Heaton Grey was a great success as the Major while Mr. Henry Corner embellished the part of Hemming. Both these artists speak clearly and add the necessary zest to their acting so as to make them the most popular character in the Company. Miss Josephine Kilfoyle and Mr. Wallace in the leading parts spoke too softly in the opening act, but thereafter they improved considerably and fulfilled their roles with great success. Mr. Bardy Russell as Scrubby and Mr. Tippett as Arthur Rogers were also very good. The play will be repeated on Wednesday and Thursday nights, while on Friday night the company will stage "A Cuckoo in the Nest" described as the funniest play of recent times.

SEPARATION OF SINDH

COMMITEEE'S UNFAVOURABLE VERDICT

We understand on reliable authority that the Committee appointed by the All-Parties Conference at Delhi to go into the financial aspect of the separation of Sind has reported by a majority against separation.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWIPLEX.")

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1928.

Replying to an address presented to him by the Natal Indian Congress, General Hertzog is reported to have declared that the Government and the European community would stand by the Indian community and that he himself would take a personal interest in their affairs.

* * * * *

The old order, as you know, was that Government and General Hertzog stood by while the European community took "a personal interest in their affairs." I wonder what this exchange of functions means.

* * * * *

Too far fetched,
Magistrate and a run away wife—Calcutta Press headlines. Quite right. It is too far fetched.

* * * * *

"What manhood has to face"! asks a news-paper. The answer is womanhood and not as the journal would have us believe "Earning one's bread by the sweat of the brow."

* * * * *

By the sweat of the brow indeed! If the writer were married he would have known that the only chance of any bread at all lies in the sweetness of the wife's brow.

* * * * *

"The power of the Indian woman, though exercised in invisible ways, is as great as in any Western country," says Sir Frederick White.

* * * * *

What with Purdah and other things I agree about the invisibility of ways but I differ from the rest of Sir Frederick's assertion. The power of women in India is not so great as he thinks.

* * * * *

For instance Indian women unlike their Western sisters are not sufficiently powerful to drive their husbands into the bankruptcy Courts or even to the advertisement columns of newspapers repudiating debts contracted by wives.

* * * * *

I should have ascribed Sir Frederick's opinion to absence of knowledge about India, but a Patna friend informs me that suggesting ignorance on the part of Englishmen who have lived in India is a crime.

* * * * *

"I do not like noise, unless I make it myself" is a French proverb which the morning Croak quotes with evident approval. Why this self-revelation and for whose edification? Nobody has dared question Bori Bunder's speciality.

* * * * *

"As a Labour Leader, the Committee hope Mr. Joshi has at least studied the conditions which obtain in other countries particularly Japan and America where the number has been constantly reduced and efficiency raised." Mill-owners' statement.

* * * * *

As Mill-owners, I am sure, Messrs. T. H. I. S. Capitalist and T. H. A. T. Capitalist etc. have studied the conditions regarding the standard of living, wages, laws for the welfare of the labourer, which obtain in other countries (even Japan) resulting in efficiency being raised and number being reduced.

* * * * *

Customer—(Reading aloud from Guide-book)—"—and the hills are tipped with gold."

Scotch Waiter (overhearing) "Pardon, sir, but where micht that be."

BRITISH CONSUL AT NANKING

MR. W. M. HEWLETT APPOINTED

POPULAR WITH CHINESE

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Shanghai.—Mr. William Meyrick Hewlett, brother of author Maurice Hewlett, is leaving this evening to take up the post of British Consul-General at Nanking. The Consulate General which has been temporarily accommodated at Shanghai since 1927 is now being returned to Nanking when it will occupy quarters provided by the Nationalist Government pending the reopening of the Consulate which has been used to billet the Nationalist troops in the civil war and which has been closed for seventeen months. Mr. Hewlett is stated to be "persona grata" with the Nationalist Government.—Reuter.

(Mr. W. M. Hewlett, after finishing his education at Harrow went to China in 1898 as student interpreter. He served in the defence of the Legations at Peking in 1900. Since 1903 he held different diplomatic posts, being Consul at Amoy from 1923 to 1927).

NEW ANGLO FRENCH NAVAL COMPROMISE

NO SINISTER SIGNIFICANCE

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Well informed quarters in London strongly deprecate the suggestion that there is some sinister significance behind the Anglo-French naval compromise. They emphasise that the compromise is most straightforward, and the absence of any ulterior motive is evident from fact that the agreement can be operative only if the other Powers who are members of the Naval Disarmament Commission agree to adhere to it.

The terms of the compromise have been communicated to other Powers concerned, and the United States Government requested the elucidation of certain points which the British Government has now answered. It is stated that the publication of terms of compromise has been deferred in order to permit of certain elasticity which will not be possible once the terms are definitely known to the whole world.—Reuter.

U. P. POLITICAL CONFERENCE

CAWNPORE, Aug. 21.

The next U. P. Provincial Political Conference will be held at Jhansi on October 20. A Reception Committee is being formed. Along with the Conference a Khadi Exhibition and a Workers and Peasants' Conference will also be held.—A. P.

ATTENDANCE AT JAMSHEDPUR WORKS

The Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, report that the total attendance at the Jamshedpur Works on Monday the 20th August was 3,299.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 379 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Aug. 21.
Previous Closing Rate	18.53
To-day's Opening Rate	18.42
Difference	—.11
To-day's Closing Rate	18.71
Difference	+.18

LIVERPOOL

	Aug. 21.
Previous Closing Rate	9.59
To-day's Opening Rate	9.65
Difference	+.06
To-day's Closing Rate	9.70
Difference	+.11
Broach Expectation	Rs. 356 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(FROM OUR REPRESENTATIVE)

	London, Aug. 21.
Silver Ready	27 2 0
Lower	0 1 0
Silver Forward	27 4 0
Lower	0 1 0

Tone of market: Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Aug. 21. Rs. a. p.
1st Settlement	61 8 0
2nd Settlement	61 10 0

Vaidyaraj : Jiwaram : Kalidas Shastri

Proprietor
Gondal Rasashala Aushadhashram :

Arrived at Bombay, on 17th Aug., and will stay here upto 31st August.

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50	45"	10		0-12-3
No. 1	28"	16	Rs. 7-8-0	0-8-0
No. 2	28"	16	„ 7-0-0	0-7-6
No. 3	28"	16	„ 6-12-0	0-7-0

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The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1928.

THE CALL TO THE YOUTH

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson's Convocation address was a plain brief heart-to-heart talk to the students of the Bombay University. It had little of the stiffness, conventionality and pedantry of common Convocation addresses, in spite of the quotations from half a dozen authors Sir Leslie could pack into his little speech. It was only, as it was meant to be, a parting word of good cheer and caution to the young students sallying out into "what is at present rather a storm-tossed world". He did not ask them merely to think imperially but to prepare for their place "in the Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World." "India is bound", he said, "to take her place, her rightful place among the great nations of the world. Important and far-reaching political changes in her constitutional position are as certain to come as day follows night." How are the youth of India to help her find her rightful place in the Federation of the world? Sir Leslie Wilson did not discuss the question at length but did ask the students generally "to jettison, even if it costs in a pang of regret, whatever may hinder our progress as a nation". That is clearly destructive work but work of necessary destruction. Turning to specific pursuits suitable for the young Sir Leslie bade the students study Modern History, educate the masses and carry out such of the recommendations of the Agricultural Commission as were within their power. "I cannot imagine any higher work for the young patriot", he said, "than to give of his best in order to develop the natural resources of this great country". Indeed, economic Swadeshi affords the youth of the country a vast field for both study and practical work. Academic study of Modern History is certainly desirable but at the same time some contribution to the history that India is making day by day is infinitely better. Which student of the modern history of Egypt, China and Turkey and Russia can doubt the handsome help given by the youth of these countries in their great national tasks? We expect nothing less from the Youth of India. The choicest fruit of the study of the past, remote or recent, is right action in the living present. Vain, indeed, is the study of the lives of Hampden, Washington, Mazzini, Gandhi, Zaghlul Pasha, Kemal Pasha, Lenin or Sun-yat Sen if it does not inspire the student to strain every nerve to break the fetters of their country or to jettison everything that may hinder their national progress. Youth may err, but which of us does not? Fear of error calls for caution and deliberation but not for cowardly shirking. "Youth", said Sir Leslie, "is nothing if not impatient and hot-headed, and we would not have it otherwise"

A WORD AGAIN

We make no apology for adverting once more to Mr. Haji's Coastal Reservation Bill. It is not our purpose, however, to retrace trodden ground. The case for the Bill has been amply established; and amply has it been proved that its opponents have no valid arguments worth the name. In fact, they made that humiliating admission when through their mouth-piece they proclaimed, as we pointed out the other day, that on an issue of this kind Argument is subordinated to Power. Nor need we be at pains to seek the causes that have led to their becoming delirious with excitement. When, in the name of virtue, they shout the slogan, "Hands off the Coast," we know that righteousness resides in their pockets. Obviously, without a tug at their conscience they cannot bear to part with over ten crores which they have so long reckoned as their annual takings. We sympathise with them in their anguish at having to let Indian prosperity take care of itself. They have been deeply interested in our financial solvency; they have been zealots in the cause of India's welfare. Philanthropic as usual, they counsel us to do what England would not do when she framed her Navigation Laws. For their pains, of course, they are welcome to our thanks, but we think the coastal trade had better come back to Indian hands. As a gratuity for their long service, however, it is sought by the Bill to allow them to clear out in slow strides.

Our immediate business is to call attention to the striking unanimity of opinion among Indians on the subject. The whole country has spoken with one voice in support of the Bill. If there has been any discontent it has been with the meagreness of its demand. The Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay has in its opinion on the Bill exhaustively dealt with it and broken the arguments against it to splinters. The Marwari Chamber of Commerce is emphatic in its view that Mr. Haji's Bill embodies "the minimum that can at all meet the requirements of the situation." The Passengers and Traffic Relief Association is emphatic that unless an Indian Mercantile Marine is developed the miseries of deck passengers cannot be alleviated. "In view of the immense monetary gain which will thus accrue to India by the passing of this Bill, my Association feel confident that Government will do their utmost to help to place the Bill on the Statute Book" says the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association. The Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association, the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce; the Southern India Chamber of Commerce; the Madura-Ramnad Chamber of Commerce; the Indian Chamber of Commerce of Tuticorin: the Mysore, Behar and Orissa, the Burma Indian, the United Provinces, and the Bengal National Chambers of Commerce are no less pronounced in their support of the Bill than the Calcutta Indian Chamber of Commerce or the Indian Merchants' Association of Chittagong. The Buyers and Shippers Chamber of Karachi having conclusively answered the antagonists' catechism "is constrained to submit that it does not see even a vestige of a valid reason on the part of the Government of India to oppose the Bill now proposed except that the Government are averse to disturb the monopoly of powerful and influential magnates who have benefited by untrammelled monopoly and who are well established in the grade of the Government of India." This indictment is terrible, but the most faithful apologist of the Government cannot deny that it is based on sufficient provocation.

It may also be pointed out that the Indian press has devoted unusual attention to the question and, after making a thorough study of the entire problem, accorded enthusiastic support to the Bill. The views enunciated by Mahatma Gandhi in "Young India" demonstrate that there is no section in the country which does not whole-heartedly approve of the Bill and peremptorily demand its enactment into law. It is earnestly to be trusted that in face of this singular consensus of opinion the Government will not persist in its indefensible opposition to the proposed measure.

BEWARE OF HYPROCRITES

Colonel Wedgewood, one of the few Britishers who have openly supported the Indian boycott of the Simon Commission, has given expression to interesting views on the Nehru Committee's report. They are delightfully ironical views with a good dash of withering sarcasm. He says that by producing a definite unanimous Constitution Indians have made things somewhat uncomfortable for Britishers of all parties and in particular for Sir John Simon. Hitherto the British could say, "These Indians do not know what they want and besides they could never agree." "We all said those things," says the Colonel, "and then slept again. I have done it myself." The Commission in particular, he adds, could and did hitherto plead with deep regret: "We were boycotted by these responsible Indians and we never heard from them what they wanted. It is all their fault and in no case can the fault be said to be ours for not knowing what responsible Indians wanted". Now with the publication of "this most annoying report this pose is no more possible".

But what of the Labour Party to which the Colonel belongs? Why, that Party has accepted "broad principles" of self-determination, Responsible Government, etc., etc. As regards fulfilling its pledges, the Colonel says, the Party would, of course, want to know details. "How many provinces should there be? What is to happen to the Indian States? What will be the amount of decentralisation? Have the authors of the Constitution taken British Parliamentary institutions for their model or have they borrowed their ideas from the Ceylon report? How they touched local self-Government?" And so on and on. What will the Labour Party do after collecting all possible details? Colonel Wedgewood answers: "Those who share the aims of Indians will say that Indians must wait. But those amongst British Parties who do not share Indian aims and who regard Indians only as idol-worshippers who would burn their widows but for the intervention and protection of "God's own Englishmen" need not wait even a moment to tell Indians that what they want is Impractical Impertinence". In this facetious but none the less effective manner Colonel Wedgewood shows up the profuse lip sympathy of the British Labour Party for Indian aspirations. Incidentally he shows what can be expected by those who rely on others for the approval or the fulfilment of their rights.

BARDOLI FROM BEHIND THE SCENES

THE FINALE--AND BOUQUETS.

(BY ARTIST.)

VI.*

The finale of the Bardoli *affaire* has not been much different from what an intelligent observer might have anticipated. There have been pin-pricks, even after the final settlement had been arrived at and advertised, to shear the settlement of such an aureole of glory as might hang around it. For example, Mr. Bhatt had anticipated a payment, by way of difference getween the old and the revised and enhanced settlement, for those cultivators who had not paid up already, of some Rs. 25,000. He was suddenly asked, week-end before last, to pay up Rs. 70,000, on the ground that the condition in his offer of paying up according to the Igatpuri rules, i.e., graduating the payment of the enhancement, could only apply when the Revision settlement had made an increment of over 25 per cent, whereas here the enhancement was only 20 per cent. Mr. Ramchandra Bhatt is a substantial party; but his substance must have been strained rather seriously by such a sudden and unexpected demand.

FOUR STAGES.

In the attempts at reaching a peaceful settlement, four stages may be well distinguished, for purposes of comparison. The first stage may be said to end with the publication of the correspondence between Mr. Vallabhbhai and the Government, and the vote in the Bombay Legislative Council; the second stage may be dated with the arrival of Mr. Speaker Patel in Bombay and the inception of the idea of resignations of Gujarat Councillors by way of flank attacks on the Government; this ended with the departure of the presiding genius for Simla on May 23rd; and the next, third stage, opens with the letter of the Education Minister inviting the Governor of his "grace" to intervene and bring about a settlement, and may be said to have ended at Surat amidst clouds and thunder. The next and the last stage was concerned with the finale as it eventually happened.

THE PEASANT'S BURDEN.

In none of these stages,—except the first, perhaps,—there is any material or essential difference involved as far as the star turns were concerned. And there could not be any such difference, for the simple reason that neither side seems to have understood the full implication of the episode. The Land Revenue Settlement of this Presidency is, as a whole, an inhuman institution, whose very basis must be radically recast if justice is substantially to be done to the peasantry of India. That body of the people are "the most heavily burdened tax-payers in the country, without exceptions; and their friends and sympathisers from the big towns, and the spokesmen of the latter, the members of the civil services, do not realise in any way this intrinsic injustice. The peasant's burden of the Land Revenue is perhaps the most obvious, though in effect the least considerable of his burdens. His contributions to the Excise and the Customs Revenue, Stamps and Forests dues and Registration fees, not to mention his share of the Railways, Post Office, and Irrigation Receipts, are either camouflaged and explained away, or simply ignored by the capitalist and propertied patrons of the peasantry. Though the Land Revenue is not the only burden falling upon the peasant, and though essentially Land Revenue is on a par with the Income Tax paid by the town-dweller, the mode of imposing each of these is most unjustifiably weighted against the peasant. The peasant has no margin of exemption from taxation, be his income from land Rs. 5, or Rs. 50, or Rs. 500 per annum, while the income-taxer payer has an exemption of Rs. 2,000 per annum, not to say a complete exemption if he draws his income from certain sources while resident outside India, and, therefore, depriving India even of the indirect benefits of that section of this country's wealth. The peasant is worse than rack-rented in India; and the Government is the worst offender in this regard in its land revenue settlements, wherever the latter deal directly for Government with the peasants. If any revenue settlement in this Presidency must be objected to,—and every district's settlement is objectionable whether or not there has been a revision and an enhancement of the Government demand,—it must be objected to on this root offence of the revenue demand not leaving any margin for the maintenance of the cultivator and his family. All other objections, whether they are attended to or not, must of necessity be of superficial nature; and cannot cure the root evil of the system as a whole

THE ROOT EVIL.

Now, we look in vain through all the steam and gas let off during the course of the Bardoli *affaire* for any glimpse amongst the power-that-be on either side of this root evil. Government or their more perspicacious officers, might have realised, in the backwash of their individual consciousness, this root-mischief of the system; and so here and there a Mackie or a Smart might have voiced a right objection on a wrong ground. But they could not but realise, at the same time, that the Government listening to such considerations would involve themselves into the bog of the entire financial system of India, and its incidental distribution of the Revenue resources and administrative obligations. So they kept off the forbidden ground, and joined issues with their critics on the grounds of the latter's own selection. Was the rental basis right? Were the figures at the disposal of the Settlement Officer or his superior correct and checked? And were Government well advised in reducing autocratically the increment proposed by their officers? Were they wise in resorting to measures of terrorising the cultivator by 'Japti' and forced sales of land? Were they prudent in the punitive measures against individual offenders? These, and a hundred kindred questions, occupied the energy of the disputants on either side; but both refrained from touching the main issue.

WAS THE FIGHT OF ABIDING INTEREST?

With the main issue thus removed from the scene by tacit consent, the stage may present an animated appearance at times; but it necessarily lacked any life force that would make the fight of abiding interest. Government were at first obdurate in refusing any re-opening of the Bardoli settlement, for reasons of prestige by implication or want of proper perspective, whatever they may have stated by way of eye-wash. But the moment they redressed their position, and consented to re-open, they took up a position from which they never budged, substantially. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel pays the same role of unswerving adherence to irreducible minimum. The parallel presentment of the several drafts of the terms of settlement would take too much of space to be worth while; and, besides, such a presentment, would now have little more than an academic value. There were gradations, no doubt, from an officer of Government inquiring into the specific cases of alleged injustice to an inquiry consisting of a judicial officer and a revenue officer with full powers to consider and report on the entire question. But the enquiry will still be official, in the sense that the personnel is to be drawn entirely from the Members of the Indian Civil Service. And the enquiry is to consider, not the very basis of the Land Revenue Policy in general, and as applied to Bardoli in particular, but simply the case of Bardoli as such. The sceptic may be permitted to doubt if any material benefit would be secured by such a "triumph," though, indeed if even this much fight had not been put up the specific injustice even under the existing basis would have gone unnoticed. The release of Satyagrahi prisoners, and the reinstatement of the officers of Government, may be represented to be further ingredients in the triumph of the popular cause. Certainly, no commander worth the name can afford to leave his wounded and slain entirely at the mercies of the enemy; and Mr. Vallabhbhai has done no more than his bare duty in insisting upon this amnesty for his subordinates and sufferers. Government must have been most grievously ill-advised if they ever believed that these innocent sufferers should ge left to rot in their jails, or to eat out their heart in inaction. Restoration of the lands sold was a tougher nut to crack; and, despite all special pleading to the contrary, it was the outcome of private negotiations. The good offices of Government were already pledged for the purpose, when the Education Minister first came on the scene for Settlement; and, in the end, nothing more than this has been achieved. In the result, however, as these good offices have succeeded, the agitation is at liberty to make of it an additional feather for its cap. Finally, the Revised and Enhanced Settlement had to be paid up as the "sine qua non" of Governmental grace. The fact that the increment was paid by a third party does not reduce the Government's position, especially as the party paying made his offer despite the threats of vengeance from the quarters that mattered in the course of the agitation. If Mr. Ramchandra Bhatt were to make a statement of the influences brought to bear on him, it would make a most curious reading of the mentality and manoeuvres of the lesser lights and meddlesome outsiders busying themselves with the Bardoli show on their own account. In the absence of such a statement, the fact must be recorded that on the one point on which Government finally staked their prestige, they have not made any surrender. It is another question whether the choice of the stake was well made; but, once made, they stood to their guns throughout. The cessation of all agitation, similarly, was a condition Government equally insisted on as a

(Continued on page 10).

*Previous articles appeared on the 14th, 15th, 18th, 20th and 21st instant respectively.

Notes of the Day

Critical Mr. Coolidge.

As was to be expected America looks with great suspicion upon the adroit Anglo-French move to pool together French and British naval resources under a secret agreement. The fact that this has been done on the eve of the signing of the Kellogg Peace Pact amidst the fanfares of international rejoicings lends bitterness to the American criticism of the move and the Navy Department of the United States must have expressed its great concern that the prospects of securing real all-round disarmament, which is the American objective, are seriously imperilled by the Anglo-French naval agreement. But Mr. Coolidge will not spoil the grand ceremony shortly to take place at Paris. The inauguration of world peace by a Pact to outlaw war should not be spoiled by open criticism of the conduct of the two Powers on whom depends largely the continuance of international peace. Mr. Coolidge is in critical mood, but he has only "privately manifested his displeasure." Sir Austen Chamberlain, however, who believes in preparedness for war, publicly expresses his pleasure and confidence that the world will owe much to Mr. Kellogg's initiative in ushering peace. That is the difference between British and American diplomacy.

Venizelos, The Dictator.

The hordes of his enemies having been vanquished at the elections, Venizelos, like Achilles, surveys the whole field of battle in Greece now as the conquering hero. What if a political leader is thrashed, heads broken, the mob fired at? Is not all this only incidental to a general election in modern Greece? But now the stage is set for the old idol with the new pedestal who is expected to bring to his people the much-promised reform in the machinery of Government, to secure them economic stability and win for them international respect for their country. Venizelos is a man of great resource and courage. His friends ascribe to him superhuman qualities of political strategy. His enemies bitterly criticize him for his thorough unscrupulousness.

Mr. Parsons In A Fix.

The proceedings of the Public Accounts Committee now sitting in Simla provide an illuminating commentary upon the manner certain Government Departments and particularly the Railway Board try with impunity to ignore the wishes of the Legislature. New projects for which provision had not been made in the budget were undertaken by the Railway Board without reference to the Assembly. When Mr. B. Das and Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhary tried to elicit from Mr. Parsons the reason why such a practice should be condoned by the Public Accounts Committee, he sheltered himself behind a novel interpretation of the term "new projects." The railways were authorised, he said, to provide transport and so long as they undertook to provide that it could not be said that they undertook the combination of "new lines" when they increased the extent of their transport service. The Auditor-General is definitely against the acceptance of such a dangerous interpretation of "new" projects and the Central Legislature must not pass over this vital point.

Trifling With The Legislature.

The popular representatives in the Central Legislature have repeatedly demanded that the Railway Board should purchase their stores through the Indian Stores Department and as Mr. B. Das pointed out to the Public Accounts Committee, Sir George Rainy had even given the Assembly an assurance that the Government of India had no intention of creating a separate Stores Department for the railways. And yet when Mr. Das asked Mr. Parsons whether the Railway Board had come to any decision about the purchase of stores in conformity with this assurance all that Mr. Parsons could say was that the Board were considering an agreement with the Stores Department. Mr. Parsons became facetious in his defence of the Board's policy and said "almost everything was possible, but at the same time everything was not expedient." This is a reply which is sure to create far more suspicion amongst non-official elements in the Assembly than there already exists about the real intentions of the Board. Mr. Das should pursue this subject further.

Welcome Suggestion.

From every quarter in South Africa, Indian as well as European, the desire is expressed that the Agent of the Government of India in that country should be persuaded to continue in his high office for another year at least. At a meeting of the Cape British Indian Council the President, Mr. A. Ismail, observed that it was the firm conviction of the South Indian Congress and of Indians generally that Mr. Sastri should stay amongst them for a longer period of office. The "Natal Mercury" voices responsible European opinion in South Africa when it makes the same suggestion. "The importance of the office he holds", the journal remarks, "does not hinge so much on the status or authority of the Indian Government's representative as on the personality of its occupant." That is why it should very particularly like to request Mr. Sastri to continue in office. India echoes cordially this suggestion and hopes Mr. Sastri, in spite of a none too robust health, will see his way to remain longer in South Africa.

C. P. MINISTRY IN MELTING POT

MINISTER RAO RESIGNS

NATIONALIST LEADER'S EXPLANATION

SHOWER OF "NO CONFIDENCE" MOTIONS

Nagpur Aug. 21.

When the Central Provinces Legislative Council reassembled to-day with Sir Shankarrao Chitanavis in the chair the Hon. Mr. E. Raghvendrarao was not seen in his seat as usual but he sat along with other non-official members.

After question time the President announced that the Governor has accepted Mr. Rao's resignation with regret.

In view of Mr. Rao's resignation the motion of no-confidence aainst him will not be pressed.—A. P.

The President announced that there were thirteen motions of "no-confidence" against Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao besides two motions disapproving the policy pursued by him and one motion for the adjournment of the House, but in view of Mr. Rao's resignation all the motions automatically lapsed.

Mr. Deshmukh made a statement explaining the reasons for his resignation. He said that when they were appointed he and his colleague by agreement divided the portfolios between themselves. Subsequently Mr. Rao wanted some change in the portfolios. His colleague desired that the portfolio of Public Works Department should be handed over to him. He was not agreeable to do so, but promised to hand it over to Mr. Rao if he found that he was unable to carry out any schemes formulated by Mr. Rao.

MR. RAO GETS A BOMBSHELL.

At a meeting of the Nationalist Party on August 14th the question of transfer of Public Works Department to Rr. Rao was reopened and he was threatened with a "no-confidence" motion against him. Mr. Deshmukh declared that this was the first visible act of hostility. He was the first pared to put up with any dictation.

As regards the nominations to certain local bodies he had acted in concert with his colleague. He, therefore, resigned his office on 18th instant.

Mr. Desmukh concluded by saying that in spite of all that was said in the press he had obeyed the Council's resolution on the Simon Commission in the spirit as well as in the letter.

MR. RAO TO REPLY.

Mr. Rao asked the President for permission to reply to Mr. Deshmukh's statement and he will make a statement to-morrow.—A. P.

NO CONFIDENCE MOTION IN C. P. COUNCIL

MR. KHAPARDE'S STATMENT

The following has been issued by Mr. B. G. Khaparde, Leader of the C. P. Council Nationalist Party, with the approval of his Party, in connection with the motion of No-Confidence against the Ministers and resignation of Mr. R. M. Deshmukh:—

"The public are aware that the C. P. Council Nationalist Party consisting of Responsivists of Berar and C. P. Marathi, Independent Congressmen (from C. P. Hindi Districts) and Independents was formed in January 1927. The Party undertook the responsibility of forming a Ministry on the principle of joint responsibility as it was the dominant party in the Council. The Ministers, Hon: Mr. Raghavendra Rao and Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, jointly worked till recently. They have, by agreement, divided the portfolios between themselves. For some reasons yet not known, Mr. Raghavendra Rao requested Mr. Deshmukh to transfer certain departments to him. The demand was repeated from time to time orally and by letters in an offensive manner without any cause being assigned for doing so. Mr. Deshmukh resisted the demand for want of inadequate reasons. Mr. Deshmukh offered to place the dispute before the Party and abide by the decision which Mr. Rao refused to do.

"INSISTENCE AND THREATS."

The insistence of Mr. Rao assumed the form of threats and Mr. Rao expressed that either he would advise H. E. the Governor to relieve him of his duties or arrange to bring a vote of no-confidence against Mr. Deshmukh; and even added that he would even be justified in getting the arrangement effected through His Excellency without Mr. Deshmukh's consent. Soon after this, and, while this dispute was going on, resignations from Mr. Rao's friends began to arrive, evidently with a view to deplete the strength of the Party. The last resignation of this kind arrived from Thakur Chedilal, the Deputy Leader of the Party, on the first day of the current session. Mr. Rao wrote confidential letters to the Leader of the Party in one of which he intimated him that he was going to resign in August. The Leader wrote back and asked his permission to place the matter before the Party as he could not do so without his leave, the letter having been marked 'confidential.' Mr. Rao wrote back and refused the permission.

2. The Leader called a meeting of the Party to consider the situation and also to consider the advisability of continuing the policy of joint responsibility of the Ministers. The meeting was held on 14th instant, i.e., a day previous to the beginning of the present session. In this meeting Mr. Rao declared that the policy of joint responsibility was to be continued and that he had nothing to complain of against his colleague. No danger was therefore seen ahead.

AN INTENSE SURPRISE.

3. Mr. Umesh Dutta Pathak, a friend of Mr. Rao, had published his intention of tabling a motion of No-Confidence against both the Ministers on a constitutional issue, namely, that the Ministers should resign, as, their supporting Party under the impresson that the motion will be easily defeated by the combined efforts of the Party and the friends of Mr. Rao who had seceded from the Party. This belief of the Party was confirmed by the fact that the seceding friends of Mr. Rao had agreed to reconsider their resignations. To the intense surprise of the Party, it was found that Mr. Pathak tabled only one motion against only one Minister, Mr. Deshmukh, on the 17th. Mr. Pathak's Swarajist supporters were equally surprised at this. Mr. Charde immediately gave notice of a motion of no-confidence against Mr. Rao in hurry before the business of the day had commenced in the hands of the President, but it was ruled out as not being in time. The Leader of the Party requested the President on the floor of the House to take the motion against Mr. Deshmukh into consideration on the first working day of the next week as it was sprung as a surprise upon the Party. Unfortunately, the President fixed the next day, i.e., Saturday for discussing the motion. The analysis of the number of members, excluding the Swarajists, standing to support the leave of the House for the motion being moved, clearly showed that it was a pre-meditated and designed attack by the Hindi speaking members against the Marathi speaking members with the assistance of the Mubammedans and Depressed Classes. We, therefore, tried our utmost to avert this unseemly and unjustifiable exhibition on the floor of the House. Mischievous propaganda was being carried on in papers simultaneously to prejudice Mr. Deshmukh and the Responsivists in Berar.

MOVE FOR RECONCILIATION.

4. Negotiations about reconciliation followed in which the Leader of the Party was given to understand through some of the fast friends of Mr. Rao that all trouble would cease and Mr. Pathak would be induced to withdraw the motion of No-Confidence if portfolios were exchanged. This proposal spoke for itself and it clearly indicated the source of the motion. Mr. Deshmukh, however, refused to yield to threats and chose to face the motion of no-confidence. Mr. Deshmukh has ever been confident and the Party agrees with him that there could possibly be nothing that could be urged with a semblance of reason againt him. On the morning of 18th the Nationalist Party decided that both the Ministers should resign on account of the depletion of the strength of the Party irrespective of the success or failure of the motion in the Council and requested Mr. Deshmukh to send in his resignation and face the motion of No-Confidence. When the meeting of the Party was being held on the 18th,

(Continued on page 8).

POLICE RAID COMMUNIST MEETING AT WARSAW

TONS OF LITERATURE CONFISCATED.

MANY ARRESTS MADE

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Warsaw.—The police raided a meeting of the Executive Committee of Young Communists, who desperately attempted to destroy or swallow documents. Several tons of literature were confiscated, including instructions from the Third International and membership lists, as also a large sum in foreign currency. Many arrests were made.—Reuter.

VENTZELISTS IN ASCENDANT

COMMUNISTS ROUTED

LONDON, August 21.

Athens.—Election returns at midnight are as follows:—Venizelists 228; Royalists 15; Kafandarists 3 Panoalists one Independents 3, Communists nil. It is estimated that Venizelos will have a majority of 220 in Chamber numbering 250.

M. Venizelos in a statement to foreign pressmen declared that the elections were held in complete freedom. The opposition press had been allowed to say what it liked for 40 days beforehand and to conduct most furious campaign against authority without affecting popular confidence in himself.—Reuter.

ROYALIST LEADER EXCEPT ONE DEFEATED

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Athens.—The Venezelist Party is scoring all along the line in the elections. All the Royalist leaders except M. Tsaldaris who has been elected for Corinth have been defeated.—Reuter.

VENIZELIST GET SWEEPING VICTOR

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Athens.—It is now clearly established that Venezelists have a sweeping victory at the polls. It is fairly certain that they will hold two hundred out of two hundred and fifty seats in the Chamber. No Communists have been elected. M. Venezelos has ordered his supporters to refrain from jubilant demonstrations. There have been no disorders anywhere.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT OF ALBANIA OFFERED THRONE

PUBLIC IN FAVOUR OF MONARCHY

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Tirana (Albania).—A mass meeting here adopted a resolution in favour of monarchy and offered the Crown to the President, Ahmed Bey Zogu. Similar meetings have been held throughout the country.—Reuter.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI HONOURED AT AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, August 21.

An address was presented this evening to Mr. Callabhai Patel by the Gujarat Share and Stock Exchange. Seth Ambalal Sarabhai presided.—A. P.

TORNADO SWEEPS OVER MINNESOTA

WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AND PROPERLY IN WAKE

LONDON, August 21.

St. Paul (Minnesota) Wholesale destruction of property marked the path of the tornado which swept over Minnesota last evening. Four persons were killed and 40 injured and damage estimated at million dollars was caused.—Reuter.

ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIAN COMMONWEALTH.

MR. AMARNATH DUTT'S MOVE IN ASSEMBLY

NON-OFFICIAL AGENDA FOR SEPT. SESSION

Simla, August 21.

A ballot was drawn this morning for the non-official resolutions to be discussed on the 5th September. Mr. Chowdhury Muhammad Ismail Khan secured the first place with his resolution recommending grants for girls education in the centrally administered territories.

Mr. K. C. Roy comes next with his resolution urging the publication of the correspondence that has passed between the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India regarding the cable and wireless merger scheme.

A recommendation pertaining to the enquiry into the facilities of Hedjaz pilgrims obtained the third, fourth, fifth, eight, nineth and eleventh places. This motion, over which the Muslim opinion is practically unanimous, is very likely to be passed.

The seventh place is assigned to Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh's resolution urging the recall of Mr. Terell, Chief Justice of the Patna High Court, or, in the alternative, Mr. Sinha will urge the Separation of the Executive from the judicial.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt has obtained the tenth place for his resolutions urging the establishment of an Indian Commonwealth, an enquiry into the E. I Railway accident or an enquiry into the trouble at the Lillooah workshops.

Pandit Haridaya Nath Kunzru comes last with his recommendation for the substitution of Indians for the British forces in India.

BIHAR COUNCIL VOTES FOR SIMON COMMISSION

RANCHI, Aug. 21.

After two days' debate the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council to-day decided by 50 votes to 44 to appoint a committee to collaborate with the Simon Commission.

The Swarajist amendment demanding a round table conference was rejected.

A committee of seven members will be constituted on August 23.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel watched the proceedings from the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery.—A. P.

"BANDE MATARAM" IN SCHOOLS

MR. SATYAMURTI'S RESOLUTION IN MADRAS CORPORATION

MADRAS, Aug. 21.

There was a lively discussion at the Corporation meeting to-night over the question of introducing the "Bande Mataram" song in Corporation schools.

Mr. S. Satyamurti claiming priority over three other items initiated discussion on the subject. He pointed out that the "Bande Mataram" song was a patriotic composition to which no reasonable man could object.

A Christian Councillor observed that certain portions of the songs were not calculated to command universal acceptance.

Consideration of the question was eventually postponed "sine die."

An animated discussion ensued over a Swarajist proposal favouring a recommendation to the Corporation Committee for hoisting a tri-coloured Khaddar flag along with the Union Jack on the Corporation buildings. This question was also adjourned.—A. P.

STRIKE SITUATION AT JAMSHEDPUR

SUBASH BOSE AS PRESIDENT OF LABOUR ASSOCIATION

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

According to the "Statesman" the employees of the Tata Steel Works at Jamshedpur declared a strike yesterday, and the attendance at the Works was very thin. This was in reply to the ultimatum issued by the Board of Directors last week, that if the strikers failed to return to work by to-day, the Company would have no option but to engage fresh men.—A. P.

SUBHAS BABU LEADS LABOUR

ACCEPTS PRESIDENTSHIP OF JAMSHEDPUR ASSOCIATION

CALCUTTA Aug. 21.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has accepted the Presidentship of the Jamshedpur Labour Association, with which is now amalgamated the newly formed Association of strikers organised under the Leadership of Mr Homi. The former organisation is recognized by the Company, while the latter is not. The strikers' Committee had hitherto demanded the amalgamation of the two Unions with three members from each and with Mr. Homi as President, to proceed with the negotiations with the Management, while the Labour Association had preferred to have an independent President.—A. P.

STRIKE ON N. G. S. RAILWAY

AGENT'S WARNING TO MEN

GUARDS & DRIVERS REFUSE TO DO MENIAL WORK

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 21.

At a mass meeting of the strikers of all Departments numbering four thousand on the Recreation Ground, an Executive Committee composed of representatives of every class of workers on strike was elected for carrying on negotiations on behalf of the strikers.

UNION OFFICERS' ADVICE TO MEN.

Messrs. Bajikishen Rao and Fattehulla Khan, officers of the Union, addressed the meeting and emphasised that strike without previous notice was unconstitutional, but since it had already occurred they should see that their future activities were conducted along constitutional and non-violent lines. Mr. Fattehulla stated that the Union had considered a representation from the strikers of the Traffic Department that when accidents occurred to them in the execution of their duty they were not adequately compensated. The Union had therefore decided to appeal to the Hon. Resident for enforcement of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

ANGLO-INDIAN STAFF TO THE RESCUE.

The latest news shows that the staff at Kazipet have not resumed. The menial and running shed men at Dornakal went on strike yesterday. The work in these stations has not been severely hampered owing to the Anglo-Indian staff there relieving the situation.—A. P.

MORE MEN DOWN TOOLS

RIVERS ANV GDARDS REFUSE TO DO MENIAL WORK

SECUNDERABAD, August 21.

The Deputy Agent, interviewed after the Agent's inspection of the Loco and Engineering Shops, stated that the Agent had nothing at present to add to his previous communique.

The Traffic Manager questioned regarding the extension of the strike along the line, declined to make any statement, yet he held that the fact that the train service had remained normal andicated that the situation at outside stations was not serious.

Enquiries in other quarters showed that the strike contagion had spread throughout the mroad and metre garge sections where "menial," Shed and Traffic workers await receipt of pay to-day it is said to down tools.

The latest reports which are, however, not confirmed indicate that at Purna and Nizamabad both important traffic and loco stations the menial staff struck to-day. In the running shed at Lallaguda drivers off duty are working as call boys, pointsmen etc while the Workshop staff is being utilised for coaling engines. Certain foremen in the Loco shops and guards and drivers at other stations are reported to have refused to do "menial" work compulsorily. The situation is acute at head-quarters in view of the threatened eviction of strikers and the reported dismissal of certain Indian "Augwalas." There has however been no demonstration.—A. P.

AGENT'S WARNING TO MEN NOT RESUMING WORK.

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 21.

In his notification to the staff that men not resuming work unconditionally on the 21st morning will be dismissed, and evicted from the Company's quarters, the Agent also states that any dismissed man subsequently offering himself for re-employment will be engaged as a new hand if his services are required, but will forfeit all previous service and privileges accruing from such service.—A. P.

STRIKERS RESUME WORK

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 21.

The gangmen of Secunderabad, who struck work yesterday, resumed work in the evening, being persuaded to do so by the Chief Permanent Way Inspector, Mr. Johnstone.

News was received last night that the traffic menials at Bhongir resumed work last night, and that those at Kazipet were resuming this morning. Vigorous non-violent picketing is in progress.

Only 83 workers, including Anglo-Indians, came for duty at the Loco workshops, and 25, at the Engineering workshops. The men at the running shed are still out and 25 "augwallas" and oilmen are absent.

Individual stray cases of verbal intimidation are reported from Lallguda, but otherwise the situation is strictly peaceful.—A. P.

BLOCKING PASSAGE OF TRAIN

STRIKERS HEAVILY PUNISHED

MADRAS, Aug. 20.

The sub-divisional magistrate, Chinglepat, to-day disposed of the case against eighteen persons brought by the Railway police. The prosecution case was that the accused all of whom were employees of the S. I. Ry. workshop at Negapatam laid themselves on the rails blocking the passage of the Parcel express at Tambaram on the night of 20th July. They were forcibly removed by the Chingleput police.

The Magistrate sentenced two ringleaders to eight months' imprisonment and the others to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.—A. P.

AGENT THANKS "BLACKLEGS"

SECUNDERABAD, August 21.

In the course of a statement to the press the Agent of the N. G. S. Railway says that on the 18th August the "menial" staff of the Traffic Department in Secunderabad area were induced by their leaders to absent themselves from duty and since then the menial staff of a few other stations have also struck.

It is a matter of great satisfaction, adds the Agent, that the usual train services have been maintained due to the co-operation of the "loyal" staff and the valuable assistance rendered by the public spirited citizens of Secunderabad. The Agent gratefully acknowledges the numerous offers for assistance which he says, he will be only too glad to accept should the circumstances render it necessary.—A. P.

PENALISING S. I. RY LABOUR UNION

A MADRAS M. L. C, S REACTIONARY MOVE

MADRAS, August 21.

It is understood that at the next meeting of the Madras Council Mr. Harisarothamarao, will move a resolution emphasising the need for referring to a judicial committee any Government proposals for taxation whenever they are challenged by the public concerned.

Another member has given notice of a resolution to forfeit Rs. 20,000 from the S. I. R. Labour Union Fund and to distribute the same for the relief of the "Depressed" Classes who suffered by the strike.—A. P.

S. I. RAILWAY SABOTAGE

ONE MORE ARREST

TRICHINOPOLY, Aug. 21.

Ghanprakam, a fitter at the Golden Rock Railway Workshop, has been committed to the Sessions on a charge of having removed the nuts and clips of the rails on the Erode Branch of the S. I. Railway on the night of August 9 with the knowledge that his action was likely to endanger the safety of passengers travelling by the trains on the line.—A. P.

KEEPER OF PRESS MORALS

EGYPTIAN'S PREMIER IN QUEER ROLE

TWO PAPERS ADMONISHED

LONDON, August 21.

Cairo.—Two periodicals, pro-Government and anti-Government respectively, have been severely admonished by the new Premier Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha, in his capacity as Minister of Interior. Periodical "Kashkul" has been warned "on account of opprobrious polemics departing from legitimate criticism and abusive attacks on opponents—things which the press must avoid in order to safeguard its dignity as instructor and guide". The publication of "Rosael Youssef" has been warned "for publishing cross remarks licentious and false news and his calumnies damaging to dignity of the press and public morals."

The Press applauds the Premier for meeting out justice on equal terms to both papers. It is noteworthy that Wafdist demonstrators wrecked the offices of "Kashkul" when Zaghlul Pasha held Office.—Reuter.

PLAGUE IN COCHIN

COCHIN, Aug. 21.

A death from bubonic plague occurred last night, the victim being Manilal, a Jain clerk, employed at the Mattucheri. The authorities are continuing to take preventive measures.—A. P.

Washington.—The Cutter "Marion" lying off Cape Chidley, Labrador, has been ordered to see the missing Atlantic aeroplane.—Reuter.

TRUE AIM OF EDUCATION

SIR LESLIE WILSON ON DIGNITY OF LABOUR

ADVICE TO NEW GRADUATES

HIS LAST CONVOCATION ADDRESS

The annual convocation of the Bombay University to confer degrees on the new graduates took place on Tuesday at 5-30 p.m. in the Convocation Hall before a large and distinguished gathering. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay as Chancellor presided and in his address which will be his last one bade good-bye and god-speed to all and expressed his personal thanks to the Vice-Chancellor Sir C. H. Setalvad for his invaluable assistance.

Addressing the new graduates before him he advised them to realise the importance of labour and never to think that because they passed B.A. examination they were only fitted for professorship, or a post in the Revenue Department or to be a vakil in the mofussil.

After the Registrar submitted the report H. E. the Chancellor conferred the degrees on the successful candidates in different faculties charging them to be worthy of the same in their life and conduct. The Chancellor then amidst cheers addressed the convocation and said:—

Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Members of the Senate, and students of the Bombay University,—It is now four years since I had the honour of addressing you for the first time as Chancellor of this University, and for nearly five years I have held that high office. These years have been to me personally years of great interest, of much work, and of little leisure but they will always be remembered by me as a period of my life when I was given the opportunity afforded to few, of making real friendships, and of being in a position in which I had the chance of understanding the aspirations and ambitions of those wwith whom, during this period, I have been so closely assocatedi Five years in a great Presidency like Bombay proper and Sind, with all its diversities of interests, languages and customs, are, however, far too few for anyone properly to appreciate the multitude of poblems which present themselves, for there is hardly one District which has not its own difficulties, which demand, and rightly demand, a different treatment to those in any other. Again, if anyone looks at the problems in a country such as this which the great towns present, it is easily understood how mistakes can be made, and how the advocates of rapid advance pay perhaps too little attention to the future, and too much to the immediate present. In spite, however, of these and a multitude of other manifest handicaps, I cannot help feeling that not only have I myself achieved a fairly clear understanding of what the Presidency herself desires, but that there is a better realisation among all classes of the necessity of working all together, in order that the path shall be made more smooth towards the attainment of the goal which the great majority are striving to reach. During these years I think it may be said with truth—if I learn any lesson from the work of the Legislative Council of Bombay—that all parties in the State, on questions affecting the welfare and prosperity of the country, unite to do their best in their representative capacity; and if that is the case with regard to our representative institutions, as I know it to be, is not one entitled to think that, in the last few years, there has been a considerable advance towards a far better understanding between all—whether they be Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsees or Europeans? If this is so, then these years have indeed not been unfruitful from our own Presidency's point of view. I want, however, to say a few words to you on event—stirring events which have also occured during these—which are destined to have far-reaching results upon your University, your country, and the world at lage. I am not referring, now, to events which have had effect on the political or economic life only of the Presidency or of India, but to great happenings in the world in which we live, which must, however, affect the life and future of all who inhabit this great country. We are, sometimes, I think, too apt to overlook the importance of what is taking place around us. We are too near these great happenings to appreciate their full significance, and we do not always see them in their proper prospective. Occurrences which will appear as landmarks in the world's history in our grand-children are apt to pass unnoticed to-day.

STUDY MODERN HISTORY.

In this connection, may I put in a plea for the study of Modern History in this University? This branch of study, in view of its importance in understanding modern world-relations, is of the utmost value to you young men, as the future intellectual and political leaders of your country. Yet it is apt to be neglected, so far as I can judge from the figures in the calendar, in favour of economics. You have a flourishing school of Econimcs and Sociology, but no University chair of Modern History. Without in the least minimising the importance of Economics, I think History too, should be a recognised feature of a liberal education. India is bound to take her place, her rightful place, amongg th egreat nations of the world. Important and far-reaching political changes in her constitutional position are as certain to come as day follows night. Her century-old "splendid isolation" is rapidly becoming a thing of the past. The aeroplane and the wireless telegraph have seen to this. In a few years, may be even months, perhaps before the present generation of undergraduates have taken their degrees, we shall see India linked to England by a regular air service, which will bring the traveller to his destination in fewer days than our grandfathers took months. I need hardly point out that all this must materially affect our social and political outlook, and we must take every step in our power to make ourselves and our country adapted to these new conditions. While clinging to all that is best in the past, we must have the courage to jettison, even if it costs us a pang of regret, whatever may hinder our progess as a nation. You know what Tennyson said about the danger "lest one *good* custom may corrupt the world". I intentionally emphasize the adjective: the danger lies, not in bad customs, which everyone has or ought to have the sense to avoid, but in good ones—good, that is, in their day, which have outgrown their usefulness.

AIM OF EDUCATION.

I should like to say something about your studies and their application to life. A bill embodying considerable changes in the constitution of the University is before Government, but no changes, however sweeping, in the constitution and curricula of the University are of any effect, unless the students themselves are prepared to profit by what they learn. "Education", said Ruskin in a memorable passage, "does not consist in learning the tricks of numbers, and the shapes of letters", and it is useless, nay, much worse than useless, to cram up subjects merely for a degree, and then forget all about them. It is also worse than useless to read authors like Ruskin and Carlyle and Matthew Arnold in the course of your college career unless you are prepared to take these great teachers as your *gurus*, to allow their teachings to sink into your lives, and become part of yourselves. Education, rightly understood, is a preparation, not merely for a professional occupation, but for life itself. Universities and Public Schools, and all other institutions which resemble them, will render the best service to the nation by educating good citizens, who, in Milton's great words, are fitted "to perform, justly, skilfully and magnanimously, all the offices of Peace and War". These various homes of education are trustees not only for the conduct but for the culture of successive generations. They must place before the eyes of their pupils the ideal that man does not live by bread alone, and that he finds himself, or in other words, finds the true perfection of his nature, where the good and great among men have ever sought it, in the cultivation of Body, Soul and Spirit, and above all, in the intellectual and moral qualities which exalt Humanity to its ideal.

SPIRIT OF NATIONALITY.

The spirit of Nationality, as Lord Curzon said, in one of his great addresses to Calcutta University, and his words are as true to-day as they were twenty-six years ago, is an increasing force in the lives and ideals of men. It makes small nations great, and great nations greater, but for its full realisation, a spirit of unity, and not of disintegration is required. There must be a sacrifice of the smaller to the larger interest, and a subordination of the unit to the system. In India, it should not be a question of India, for the Hindus or India for the Mussalmans, or Bengal for the Bengalis, or the Deccan for the Deccanis. Neither can it be India for the Indians alone. The contact with the West has profoundly affected the whole structure of national thought and existence. From their joint labours, this new and cosmopolitan culture is springing into life. It is Asian, for its roots are embedded in the traditions and aspirations of an Eastern people: and it is European, because it is aglow with the reflection of the culture of the West.

DIGNITY OF LABOUR.

Last time I had the privilege of addressing you, I touched upon the subject of the dignity of labour. The subject seems to me to be so important that I hope I shall be pardoned if I refer to it again. One of the great dangers of a University education is its tendency to make the young men who have enjoyed this privilege think that only a literary career is open to them. This is a great mistake. Unless a University degree makes a man better all round, there is, you may depend upon it, something wrong with it. Do not, I beseech you, think that because you have passed the B.A. examination, you are only fitted for a professorship, or a post in the Revenue Department, or to be a vakil in your native town. These walks of life are already overstocked. Unless we wish to court disappointment and disillusionment, we must look further afield. The Head Master of one of the greatest Public Schools in England recently urged his boys to be prepared to start in any line of real work at the bottom of the ladder. A Public Schoolboy, he said, would make all the better a Railway Director because he started his career by punching tickets. The report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture is now published, but, I fear, it will be of little real use unless our young men are prepared to take off their coats, and set to work to put its recommendations into effect. I cannot imagine any higher work for the young patriot, than to give of his best in order to develop the natural resources of this great country. This cannot, however, be done if we persist in looking for "safe" jobs with a pension at the end of them. We must be prepared to enter upon life as "a great adventure", and, after all, life is a great adventure when the men, with will and determination to succeed, have become leaders of men. No man can, however, hope for that success without devoting himself, in his younger days to preparation. The problem of careers for our sons is as pressing in India as in England, and even more perplexing, but I am convinced that only on these lines is it likely to be solved.

ADVICE TO THE YOUTH.

And now may I add one more piece of advice to you who are going out into what is at present rather a stormfossed world? Try and cultivate independence of judgment and sobriety of opinion. Do not be led astray by catchwords. When a controversy arises, try and form your own opinion on its merits, for head-lines in news-papers believe me, are not an infallible guide. I cannot put what I have to say better than by quoting to you a poem of Sir Henry Newbolt's. It is written to a lad about to leave Clifton College, but it is applicable to all who, like yourselves, stand upon the threshold of life.

To set the cause above renown,
To love the game beyond the prize,
To honour, while you strike him down,
The foe who comes with fearless eyes;
To count the life of battle good,
And dear the land that gave you birth,
And dearer yet the brotherhood,
That binds the brave of all the earth.
My son, the oath is yours, the end
Is His, Who built the world of strife,
Who gave His children pain for friend
And Death for surest hope of life.
To-day and here the fight's begun.
Of the great fellowship you're free.
Henceforth, the school and you are one,

And what you are, the race will be.

Youth is nothing if not impatient. Often the desired goal seems a terrible way ahead, the road is long, and the end not in sight.

And now, it becomes my mournful duty to wish you all Good-bye and God-speed. When I am in England, I shall always follow, with lively and lasting interest, the fortunes of Bombay University, of which for five years, I have had the honour to be Chancellor.

ANTI-WAR PACT

SIR AUSTEN'S MESSAGE TO MR. KELLOG

ADVANCE TO UNIVERSAL PEACE

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The ceremony of signing Mr. Kellogg's anti-war pact in Paris is threatened to be clouded by reports of perturbation of America over the Anglo-Freneh naval agreement particularly that President Coolidge after hearing the views of the Navy Department regarding it privately manifested his displeasure at the arrangement which commentators declare violates the Naval Limitation Treaty of 1922. It is now announced however that President Coolidge has forbidden at present further action by the United States Government officials in regard to the inquiries into the situation created by the agreement. This is regarded in London as a step towards creating a cordial atmosphere for signing the anti-war pact.

MUTUAL COMPLIMENTING.

Furthermore there has been an exchange of cordial messages between Sir Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Kellogg on the occasion of the latter's departure from New York to Europe. Sir Austen has wired: "I am confident the world owe much to your initiative." Mr. Kellogg has wirelessed from the liner "Ile de France" a deep appreciation of Sir Austen's message sharing his belief that the treaty marks a signal advance to the goal of universal peace.—Reuter.

CHURCH BLESSES KELLOG PACT

THANKSGIVING AND PRAYERS ON SIGNING DAY

LONDON, August 21.

Lord Cushendun in a letter to the Archbishop of of Canterbury expresses profound satisfaction that the Archbishops of Canterbury and York have ordered that the signature of M. Kellogg's anti-War Pact in Paris on 27th August should be the subject of prayer and thanks giving in the churches all over the country.

Lord Cushendun says the "treaty may not immediately and finally banish all war from earth, but it will be the most impressive declaration ever made by mankind of the determination to preserve peace It will inspire nations with the confident hope, such as they never had until now of deliverance at length from sickening abomination of war. There can surely, therefore, be no presumption in believing that without divine sanction and guidance such consummation could never have been achieved."—Reuter.

NO CONFIDENCE MOTION IN C. P. COUNCIL

(Continued from Page 7.)

the notice of which was served on Mr. Rao, his resignation of his membership of the Party arrived and a little later, the Leader was given to understand by Mr. Rao's friends that Mr. Rao was resigning his ministership. Mr. Rao's resignation of the membership of the party having been accepted, it was concluded that consistently with faith and honour involved in the assumption of office on the principle of joint responsibility, Mr. Rao would resign his ministership as his colleague was resigning. Mr. Deshmukh's resignation was accordingly sent to the Government House. A solemn compact followed between Mr. Rao's friends and the Leader of the Party with the consent of the prominent members and sympathisers of the Party to the effect that in case a motion of No-Confidence was moved against either Minister, it should be defeated by combined effort of the party and Mr. Rao's friends. The sitting of the Council was to commence at 12. This arrangement was arrived at at about 11-30 when Mr. Deshmukh had gone to the Government House in response to a call from H. E. the Governor for discussing his resignation. Mr. Rajurkar, a member of the Party, had accompanied him to the Government House. While there Mr. Rajurkar met Mr. Rao and Mr. Rao repeated to him that since Mr. Deshmukh had resigned, he was going to do the same as in honour bound.

GOVERNOR'S COMMUNICATION.

5. After the Council met at 12, and the question time was over the Leader of the House handed over to the President a communication from H. E. the Governer to the effect that Mr. Deshmukh's resignation was accepted, which was read out to the House and the President declared that the motion of No-Confidence against Mr. Deshmukh had abated. The motion tabled by Mr. Umens Dutta Pathak against Mr. Rao, just a few minutes before the Council met, was put before the House and leave for moving the same was asked. The Nationalist Party did not lend support to it as they and Rao's frend had agreed not to support any motion of the kind against either Minister as aforesaid and thus the motion fizzled out. The Party finds that Mr. Rao did not resign nor are there any indications of his doing so. The Nationalist Party behaved honourably in preventing the vote of No-Confidence against Mr. Rao, which beyond doubt could have been brought before the House by merely supplying one vote more. It is worth noting that Mr. Pathak could scure the support of Swarajists for his No-Confidence motion against Mr. Deshmukh on a clear undertaking to bring in a similar motion against Mr. Rao and the motion brought by him against Mr. Rao and the motion brought by him against Mr. Rao was simply to fulfil the obligation, technically, and not to injure Mr. Rao, as he was fully conscious of the terms of the pact arrived at between the two parties.

MR. RAO'S DUTY.

6. It is for Mr. Rao to vindicate the much professed principle of joint responsibility. It is for him to see and for the world to judge whether he is justified in clinging to the office after the resignation of his colleague and after a clear demonstration in the House that the Party, on whose sufferance he assumed office, was not a dominant party in the House and of which he has ceased to be a member. Honour, sagacity, and dignity are on our side; it is for the public to judge whether deception and intrigue against one's colleague are worth the benefits even of a ministry."

MINISTERLESS REGIME IN C. P. COUCI

NAGPUR, August 21.

In the Central Provinces Council the Hon'ble Mr. Tambe, leader of the House said that all non-official legislative business relating to the transferred Departments would be given up as there were no Ministers and only business relating to the reserved departments would be taken up.

Mr. Vaidya's Tenancy (Amendment) Bill was then taken up but while it was under discussion the House adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

THE NEW STANDARDISATION SCHEME

IS IT TO MISLEAD THE PUBLIC?

MILL-OWNERS' REPLY TO MR. JOSHI

The Committee of the Mill-owners' Association find from the "National Herald" of the 3rd instant that Mr. Joshi has once again indulged in his favourite game of running down the Mill-owners' Association and incidentally doing a bit of propaganda work in the cause of Labour. The Association is by no means averse to honest propaganda placing a particular view-point before the public, but Mr. Joshi without producing any arguments has merely tried to belittle the efforts of the Association to place the Textile Industry on a better footing. Mr. Joshi repeats—only with greater vehemnence than before—that the Standardisation Scheme formulated by the Association after very careful consideration is not only harmful but devised for the purpose of misleading the public. Mr. Joshi first makes it a grievance that in accordance with the new Scheme a number of men will be displaced. Mr. Joshi desires that the Industry should continue to employ more men than it needs and no efficiency measures should be adopted. As a Labour leader, the Committee hope, Mr. Joshi has at least studied the conditions which obtain in other countries, particularly Japan and America, where the number has been constantly reduced and efficiency raised. The Tariff Board has also definitely recommended the adoption of this course. This is being done by Railways and Steel Works in India itself, and the Committee believe Mr. Joshi himself does not employ at the Servants of India Society five clerks if three can cope with the work to be done.

MR. JOSHI'S STATEMENT.

But the Committee regret to have to state that when giving details of the Standardisation Scheme, Mr. Joshi deliberately makes incorrect statements inasmuch as he asserts that in the Spinning Section "wages range from Rs. 17 and in no case going over Rs 25 for the bulk of the workers." The fact is that women sweepers who were previously getting Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 15 will under the new scheme get Rs 17, whereas in the case of all adult operatives working on machines, the wages will range from Rs. 26 to Rs. 42. The 20 to 30 per cent cut in the Weaving wages is also a fiction as definite calculations of all representative sorts made in Bombay clearly show.

Mr. Joshi maintains that a Standardisation Scheme is never intended either to raise the efficiency of workers or to make a saving on the whole to the Industry. Without entering into arguments, it may be confidently stated that the public will prefer to be guided by the findings of the Tariff Board who had made an exhaustive study of the question rather than by Mr. Joshi. The Tariff Board definitely found:—

(1) That wages in Bombay were much higher than all other centres and that the efficiency of the workers must be raised if a direct cut in wages was to be avoided.

(2) That there was a great disparity between the wages of Spinners and Weavers in Bombay which did not exist in any part of the world.

(3) That wages must be standardised.

STANDARDISING WAGES.

When standardising wages under conditions set forth above, adjustments must necessarily take place and standard wages must be fixed in relation not to past practice but in relation to actual work to be done. The Tariff Board had not only realised the difficulty in formulating such a Scheme but anticipated that Labour would raise objections but nevertheless recommended its adoption. To use their own words (Para 65) "We realise that adoption of such a system presents very great difficulties in Indian conditions owing to the illiteracy and imperfect organisation of Labour and that its introduction might probably cause discontent among those operatives whose wages might be prejudicially affected. Nonethe-less we think that the Standardisation of Wages throughout the Bombay Industry would tend to strengthen its position." The ideal of Mr. Joshi and his Communist friends who had discussed the matter with a Sub-Committee of the Association seems to be high wages for as little work per operative as possible.

"HARDLY CREDIBLE.

Mr. Joshi finally accuses owners of false representations and says that "The bogey of losses is a mere fake." Mr. Joshi forgets that after all mathematics is an exact science and audited figures checked by the Tariff Board and published in their report show that during 1923 to 1925 the Bombay Mills lost Rs. 6,58,00,000 and in 1926 Rs. 1,95,00,000 or as stated previously by us over 8 1/2 crores in four years. It is true, in 1927 owing to specially low price of American cotton mills have been able to show moderate profit for the year which is insignificant compared to the losses sustained. The Association would now leave it to the public to decide as to whether it is the Mill-owners' Association or Mr. Joshi who has perpetrated "a hoax on the public." Mr. Joshi has also talked about wages in Bombay Mills being "already below the jail or not better than famine level." The Committee would venture to point out that this statement is hardly credible. If wages were really low—not necessarily to the fanciful level pictured by Mr. Joshi—workers would never have been able to hold out for four months unless Mr. Joshi will permit us to assume that the Strike Committee has received more Bolshevik money than it has cared to acknowledge.

ANGLO-IRAQ TREATY

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS OF BRITAIN'S MILITARY AGREEMENTS

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY IRAQUIAN PREMIER

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Baghdad.—An important statement on the Financial and Military agreements subsidiary to the Anglo-Iraq Treaty was made in the Chamber of Deputies by the Premier. He said that Britain had proposed in the Military agreement which had not yet been ratified that Iraq should undertake to pay the difference in the expense of maintaining the British forces in Iraq compared with the cost of maintenance of such forces were they stationed in England.

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS.

The Premier said the conviction of the Iraq Government was that Britain had many political and economic interests in this part of the world and that Britain should therefore pay the total cost of the maintenance of the British forces. Although the sum asked at present did not exceed twenty thousand pounds, the British Government might deem it necessary at a later date to send a large number of additional troops to Iraq involving Iraq in large extra payments. This might result in the financial obligations out of proportion to the resources of the Iraq state.

"My Government", concluded the Premier, "will never agree to pay the difference of cost required for maintenance of British forces in Iraq."—Reuter.

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WORKING OF REFORMS

SETTLED CHARACTERISTICS OF OFFICIAL MIND

(BY SACHCHIDANAND SINHA).

The following is the continuation of the article on the working of Reforms which appeared in Monday's paper:—

IV.

But there is one statement in this connection which should not be passed over, as it correctly sets forth the settled characteristic of the official mind. It is stated, evidently with the approval of the Governor-in-Council, that the District Officer "has strong doubts of the wisdom of the policy that the people should learn by their mistakes"? Now, need it have been so solemnly broadcast? Was there any occasion for doing so? Did ever the most irresponsible Indian publicist attribute to our officials the heresy that they believed that "the people 'should' learn by their mistakes." Never, I think. It was not our officials but Macaulay who wrote (in his famous essay on Milton) that "there is only one cure for the evils which newly-acquired freedom produces: and that cure is freedom." It was not our officials but that eminent statesman, Gladstone, who declared that, "it is liberty alone that fits men for liberty." Again: it is not our officials but Mr. Lionel Curtis—the alleged father of Dyarchy—who has stated it as his conviction that "responsibility in the long run is the only educator for responsible government" ("Dyarchy" p. 121) and that "freedom, which in its political aspect is responsible government, is a human and not a western ideal" (p. 432). Those, therefore, who may be troubled for an explanation of this seemingly superfluous statement in the Report—about the attitude of the officials on the question of people learning responsibility by their mistakes—will do well to remember that at the head of the Behar and Orissa Government is a genial and urbane Scotch gentleman—H. E. Sir Hugh Stephenson. Hitting off in his inimitable language the characteristics of the Scotch, that delightful English classic, Charles Lamp writes:—"Persons of this nation are particularly fond of affirming what nobody doubts; they do not so properly affirm as annunciate it. They do indeed appear to have such a love for doing so that all propositions to them are equally valuable—whether they be new or old, disputed or indisputable." That is probably the only explanation for the appearance of this statement in the Report. But though I think the stage has passed when the soundness or otherwise of the policy of Reform leading to the establishment of full responsible government in this country could be seriously canvassed, I am not in the least surprised that our officials should still refuse to see the obvious inevitability of the growth and development of that policy.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ANGLO-INDIAN.

Speaking in the House of Commons, as Secretary of State for India, the Marquess of Hartington said:—"The Anglo-Indian, whatever be his merits—and no doubt they are just—is not a man who is distinguished by an exceptionally calm judgment." I am, therefore, not at all surprised at the opinions expressed by the District Officers, who evidently still believe with Macaulay's fool that "no people ought to be free till they are fit to use freedom," and who himself "resolved not to go into water till he had learnt to swim?" Better was, however, certainly expected of the Governor-in-Council and they might have consulted their dignity by abstaining from quoting such views of the District Officers or the departmental heads, with evident approval, on the work of the Ministers or of the local bodies, for they certainly were expected to know that "if men are to wait for liberty till they become wise and good in slavery, they may indeed wait for ever."

LAMENTABLE IGNORANCE.

Turning to the portion of the Report dealing with the work of the Legislative Council it is to my mind, grossly unfair to the non-official elected members. The attitude of the Government seems to have been one of systematically picking holes in their work, but studiously avoiding all reference to the earnestness, enthusiasm and ability which a large number of them have brought to bear upon it. This portion also seems to me to be vitiated by a most amazing incapacity to understand the ordinary implications of democratic Government, however partial or limited, on the part of the many officials whose verdicts have been quoted with approval by the Governor-in-Council. Thus the Secretary to the Government in the Education Department avers that the "Ministers' dependence on the vote of the Council leads to a marked lack of finality in the decisions of the Government on the transferred side." This seems to me to betray a lamentable ignorance of the rudimentary principles of responsible Government, which is but another name for the political system in which the Ministry (or the Executive) is responsible to the Legislature. But for aught I know the Secretary who thus trounces and traduces his own Minister, might be in favour of the abolition of the House of Commons and the whole parliamentary system in his own country. Evidently he is a gentleman who shares the views of the old Turk in Morier's famous novel, "Haaji Baba of Ispahan," about parliamentary government in Britain, for did he not declare that the British "have certain houses full of mad men who met half the year round for the purposes of quarrelling" and "who throw more words away in settling a common question than would suffice one off our mutis during a whole reign" and where "nothing can be settled until these people have wrangled." Who knows but that the Education Secretary may be the old Turk reborn in a new physical vesture!

CARPING, CAVILLING CRITICISM.

One or two more—out of the innumerable—examples of the carping, cavilling criticism indulged in by the Governor-in-Council on the work and attitude of the Legislative Council will not be without interest to students of our public affairs. We are told:—"The Council has also shown itself anxious for a large increase in the number of medical schools, a proposal which does not meet with the approval of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, who considers that the standard of qualification of men of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class 'is pitifully low and undoubtedly getting lower.' In the first place it is unthinkable that a representative body like the Legislative Council should entrust its conscience in a matter like this to the safe keeping of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals or take its cue from the policy which he may desire to pursue. But that apart, I find it stated in one of the recent Administration Reports of the province—known as "Behar and Orissa,"—that "a further cause which hinders the expansion of medical relief is the lack of Sub-Assistant Surgeons. A second difficulty is the lack of facilities for medical education which will become more pronounced in the future." Need the Legislative Councillors have been, therefore, certified as political charlatans if they, in the light of the above authoritative expression of opinion of the Governor-in-Council themselves, should have urged an increase in the number of medical schools with a view to turn out more Sub-Assistant Surgeons, whose lack "hinders the expansion of medical relief"?

UNJUSTIFIABLE ATTACKS AGAINST COUNCILLORS.

I shall give but one more example to illustrate the nature of the many similar unjustifiable attacks levelled in the Report against the Legislative Councillors. It is said:—"Attention must however be drawn to one resolution in which the Council showed a tendency to usurp the functions of the Executive when they proposed that a revision of canal water rates should be subject to the previous approval of the Council." The reference here is to a resolution recommending that steps be taken to introduce legislation with a view to obtain the previous approval of the Legislative Council to a revision of canal rates. The mover took his stand on the recommendation of the Joint Select Committee of the two houses of Parliament that "the imposition of new burdens shall be gradually brought within the purview of the Legislature." The mover of the resolution claimed that the factors to be taken into account in fixing the rates on revision should be definitely regulated by law and suggested an amendment of the Canal Act on these lines. He referred in support of his view to that expressed by the Government of the United Provinces in respect of a similar resolution moved in the Legislative Council of that province. Now, there may well be reasonable difference of opinion as to whether canal rates come within the meaning of the "burdens" the Joint Select Committee had in view when they recorded the opinion quoted above. Not satisfied that it necessarily did so, I myself (as Irrigation Member) opposed the resolution unsuccessfully, as it was carried in spite of Government's opposition. But it is certainly open to the Legislative Councillors to demand that canal rates might well be regarded as included in the category of such fiscal burdens as were contemplated by the Joint Committee. If the object of the Joint Select Committee in making their recommendation was that the "people who are most affected", should have a voice in the shaping of additional burdens to be imposed upon them, then there was at least an arguable case for the resolution moved and, despite Government's opposition, adopted by the Council. And yet this is the only resolution which could be fastened upon and quoted as an example to prove a "tendency to usurp the function of the Executive." But this is typical of the attitude betrayed throughout the Report, to fix upon almost every case of difference between the Executive and the representatives of the people as a proof of the innate perversity of the latter. The authors of the Report in launching upon this and similar criticisms on the attitude of the Legislative Council do not seem to have appreciated the fundamental fact that in the absence of any real power of initiative conferred under the Reforms upon the Legislatures, an attempt to pry into the details of the administration is about the only method open to their members to bring their political acumen to bear upon the machinery of Government and to convince their constituents that they are mindful of their interests, by turning the searchlight on the daily work of administration.

POOR APPRECIATION!

One would have expected in a document of this kind some little, if not much, appreciation of the work of the Legislative Councillors in the discharge of their new duties and responsibilities. But there is no trace of any such recognition. Fortunately, we can appeal in this matter from Philip drunk to Philip sober. Let us listen to the latter:—"The general discussion on the budget afforded abundant evidence of the great pains which members have taken in mastering the complexities and technicalities of the financial system. It was clear that the estimates had been carefully scrutinized; speeches were generally well-informed, and irresponsible criticisms and suggestions were comparatively rare. This was the more remarkable and praiseworthy in a Council which consisted so largely of new members. There is no doubt that the Council as a whole realizes and attaches a proper value to the wide powers of control which it now exercises over the finances of the province." This extract is from "Behar and Orissa 1926-27" which is the latest Administration Report and has come to hand while I am preparing this statement. Surely Legislative Councillors, whose work in the scrutiny of the financial administration of the province has been so satisfactory, were entitled to some appreciation in a Report on the working of the Reforms. And what is one to think of a survey which but tries to find fault with almost anything and everything they did and said without giving them credit for the good work done by them. The fact of the matter is that hostile critics like the authors of this Report seem to be unable to appreciate the cardinal principle which should govern a sound political constitution, but which is so conspicuously absent from that obtaining at present in this country. This point is very clearly brought out by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Ex-Member Madras Executive Council, in his recent statement on the Madras Report, in the course of which he writes: "The attacks levelled by many Governments on what have been termed obstructive tactics failed to realize that obstruction is resorted to in most cases because nothing positive can be done;" for "if no tangible results, happy or calamitous, will ensure from the conduct of a political personage or party, there is every temptation, to indulge in abstract argument." That clinches the matter. "Literary critics," said Disraeli, "were those who had failed in literature." But how is one to describe such high-placed "political critics" as the authors of this Report on the working of the Reforms in the province of Bihar and Orissa?

(To Be Continued).

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CO-OPERATION WITH SIMONITES

SWARAJIST OPPOSITION IN BEHAR COUNCIL

RANCHI, Aug. 20.

The Behar Legislative Council to-day discussed a motion by the Hon. Mr. J. D. Sifton for the appointment of a Provincial Committee to co-operate with the Simon Commission. Moving the resolution, Mr. Sifton said that the Commission was now a settled fact, and a negative attitude would bring no advantage. The Provinces of Bengal, Assam, Bombay and the Punjab had already appointed Committees. If Behar refused to appoint one, it would be denying itself the opportunity of remodelling its Constitution on advanced lines. If it withheld co-operation the Commission would go back with an erroneous impression of the different interests in the Province.

Mr. Sifton added it was for the welfare of the Province that the Council existed and it should be their desire to see that the Province advanced to a Commonwealth. The assistance of the Committee of the Council would help the Commission in examining the political situation in Bihar. He doubted if refusal to co-operate would be an appropriate gesture. Nothing would be gained by a negative attitude. They should fully realise the consequences of such a gesture. In his opinion it would be small advantage to the province to assist the Commission. Most useful service the Committee of the Council could render the province was to urge the Commission to recommend a more righteous financial settlement; otherwise the province would lag behind the rest of India.

"FAILURE OF DYARCHY."

Moulvi Muhammad Hossein supporting the motion, said that it had an important bearing on the interests of minor communities. Even the report of the Nehru Committee was a step towards co-operation. Dyarchy had failed and it was up to them to show what improvements could suitably be made upon the present Reforms.

Rai Bahadur Harendranath Mookerjee welcomed the resolution as it afforded an opportunity to labour in India to press its views before the Commission, which included two members of the Labour Party.

Rai Bahadur Daleep Narain Singh, supporting the resolution, said that three or four Indians on the Commission could not have done as much as so many elected representatives of the Provincial Councils, now to be associated with the Commission, could do.

SWARAJIST OPPOSITION.

Mr. Shri Krishna Singh (Leader of the Swarajist Party) opposing, criticised the speech of Lord Birkenhead in the House of Lords on the Commission, and also the Government, for what he considered were its shortcomings. The interests of India and England, he asserted, were not identical and they wanted India's Constitution to be made by Indians themselves.

Mr. Lengraj Misra (Swarajist from Orissa), opposing the motion, said that the Montagu-Chelmsford Report recognised that the aspirations of Orissa were just, but even after the lapse of a decade nothing had been done to meet them.

Speaking on behalf of Christians and the Depressed classes, the Rev. Brij Nandan favoured co-operation with the Commission and supported the motion.

MR. SINGH'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Ramcharitra Singh, Swarajist, moved an amendment urging that the Commission should be authorised to sit at a Round Table Conference with the representatives of the Legislative Council to draw up a Swaraj Constitution to be presented to Parliament for being embodied in the Statute. He claimed the right of self-determination and a privilege to determine their own constitution.

The debate had not concluded when the Council adjourned till to-morrow.

Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Assembly, was among those present in the distinguished visitors' gallery.—A. P.

BARDOLI FROM BEHIND THE SCENES

(Continued from page 6).

"sine qua non" of their concessions, thus saving themselves the humiliation of having surrendered to a show of force. On the other hand, they had made all preparations for the debacle, had the Bardoli settlement failed, and they had taken good care to let the parties concerned know of the matter. Whether Vallabhbhai and his co-workers would have been arrested and deported is now impossible to say. But the fact that the leaders of the Bardoli agitation were aware of those preparations, and that they came to terms *after* that knowledge, must expose them to a suspicion that *they* surrendered to a show of force, even if in their own minds they were not the least bit influenced by the implied threats. Certainly, the fact is incontrovertible that the final settlement was made, not at Surat when the Governor went seeking the leaders of the agitation in their own home, but at *Poona after* the Governor had made that pronouncement to his Legislative Council which a few ultra-violet rays of the Council felt to be sabre-rattling in excelsis, which laid down the Government terms not as a basis for compromise but as the considered and final decision of Government; which appointed a definite time limit within which the appointees of the Government in that behalf were to "take or leave it" and which was in no way modified in essential particulars by the event. And this fact must indicate a modification of such jubilation that the people might be inclined to feel in this regard.

EDUCATION MINISTER'S CONTRIBUTION.

In the finale, as it actually is, it is futile to seek to attribute specific credit to definite individuals. Both sides have had to concede, and the concessions have been wise and dignified as they should be. Government have had naturally to concede more; and the popular side concessions have been spared the spectacle of humiliation by the timely intervention and offer of a public-spirited citizen to pay up the difference, and of another to restore the lands he had purchased for the cost price. Mr. Harilal Desai, Education Minister, made the first step forward to settlement; and though his overtures were at first rejected by the Bardoli leaders: though for a season he became the abomination of the high-strung popular leaders, his influences from within eventually helped to achieve the *finale* that has been. His colleagues in the Government must have supported him loyally, from the Governor downwards; or else there could have been no settlement. But to deny that the initiative came from him at a critical moment would be unfair as it would be cowardly. Meddlesome busybodies tried their worst to embarrass him; but all's well that ends well. May we all be wiser by the experience.

MESSERS LANGLEY & CO. ON COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 20.

AMERICANS:

Although unfavourable weather in midweek caused an advance of over a cent, a renewal of heavy selling has again brought the price level down to that ruling at the time of our last Report.

The action of the market cannot be said to be other than disappointing in view of numerous reports of increasing boll-weevil infestation, damage from other insects and heavy, damaging rains in the Eastern Belt, and the quick renewal of selling indicates the extent to which confidence has been shaken as the result of the prolonged spell of favourable conditions and the nearer approach of crop movement on a larger scale. To our mind, the latter prospect is the real controlling factor and the knowledge that even a moderate crop at the time of movement appears large puts a very real check on speculative enthusiasm on the bull side, and inclines the spinner to postpone purchases until such time as regular hedge selling provides a constant supply of contracts in the market. Consequently at such a time a degree of confidence greater than normal is required to start a sound bull movement and such confidence can only be established over a longer period than the few days of bad weather we had last week. For its real establishment, we look for a slow realisation of the fact that, after all, a crop of 15 millions or more is still a very long way away from being assured. When less than one lac of bales had been ginned up to August 1st, it is surely a little premature to say that 15 millions are assured. Over the last 25 years the average percentage of the total crop ginned to 18th October is 51 per cent. The date we mention is two months hence and more than one month after the first date for killing frosts and even at that time, of a 15 million bale crop there must be 5 to 6 millions 'still in the fields', and liable to severe damage at any time. It is a definite physical fact that no crop is assured until it is picked and when it is ready for picking it is more than ever open to damage. Heavy rain, in an hour, can knock ripened crops into the ground, and during picking time open sunny weather is of as great if not better importance than dining the watering period as there is no time for subsequent recovery. Meanwhile let it not be forgotten that there is such a thing as the law of averages and the recent open weather was unusually prolonged.

There is yet another point of importance which will gain prominence as the time for the next Bureau approaches. The U. S. Government estimated the probable outturn on the Condition of August the 1st as 14-1/4 millions, after making an allowance for boll-weevil damage. Private crop estimators ignored weevil damage and asserted that the Governmetnt had grossly exaggerated the possibility. Last year the Government 'underestimated damage and meanwhile complaints of weevils and insects are increasing. If the Government this year are nothing more than correct then the crop, instead of being 15 millions assured was, on the 1st August Condition, 14-1/4 millions.

Shaken confidence may cause a further easing in prices but 18 cents is by no means an unattractive level for trade buying and it should not be forgotten that since the publication of the acreage estimate the trade has bought practically. At all points stocks are down (the stock nothing beyond immediate requirements in New York is less than half a lac of bales) but for the time being such facts are forgotten. The present phase of shaken confidence is, in our opinion, just about over and we advise purchases on any recessions.

BOMBAY:

The local market recently has been paying the penalty of over-trading and a financial crisis was not unexpected. The feeling towards the end of the week however, greatly improved and steady American markets would greatly help the position.

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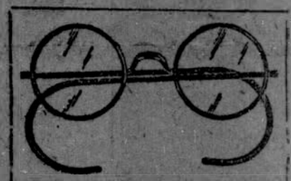

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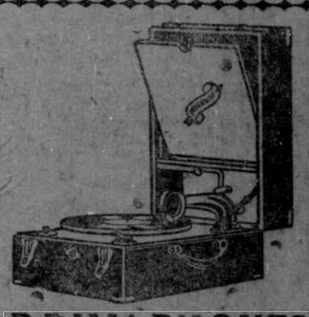

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G.I.P. RAILWAY STAFF UNION

CONSTITUTION ADOPTED.

(From A Correspondent.)

A general meeting of the above Union was held on Saturday last under the presidentship of Mr. P. S. Bakhale, who explained the significance and importance of the resolutions passed at Madras by the General Council of the A. I. Railwaymen's Union.

Mr. S. C. Joshi impressed upon the members to contribute substantially to the Special Fund.

The meeting then adopted the Constitution and the Budget for the coming year. A small Committee was appointed to formulate the general demands of the staff. The meeting also passed the following resolutions. Among other resolutions the following was passed:—

JHABVALA'S ACTION CONDEMNED.

(1) "That this meeting strongly condemns the action of Mr. Jhabvala and his colleagues in starting rival Unions, and creating disunity amongst the staff by inducing the members of the different branches of the Staff Union to cease to be members of the Union and making malicious and unwarranted aspersions against the office-bearers of the Staff Union in general, and Mr. S. C. Joshi in particular."

B.B. & C.I. RY. CO.

141ST REPORT

The following are extracts from the 141st Report (for the year ended 31st March last) of the Directors of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company submitted before the shareholders' meeting held in London on 19th July last:

The total length of the railways worked by the Company was 2,835,820 miles as at 31st March 1928.

Capital:—There has been no change since the last Report in the amount of Stock raised by the Company, which remains at £2,000,000 Capital Stock and £1,000,000 of 3-1/2 per cent Debentures Stock. These amounts, having been raised and expended prior to 1st January, 1912, are merged in the agreedon capitalisation of the Undertaking as at 31st December, 1911, viz., Secretary of State's Capital, £28,000,000 Preferred and £10,500,000 Deferred: and Company's Capital, £2,000,000 Preferred together with £1,000,000 Debenture Stock.

With regard to Capital Expenditure since 31st December, 1911, the total incurred up to 31st March, 1928, including Suspense Accounts but excluding payments on account of liabilities incurred prior to 1st January, 1912, has amounted to Rs. 23,01,63,727 as shown in Statement No. IV. The funds for meet this outlay have been advanced by the Government to the extent of Rs. 22,81,-53,727 and by the Company to the extent of Rs. 20,10,000 and these amounts constitute temporary additions to the Preferred Capital of the Secretary of State and of the Company respectively.

Coaching Traffic shows a decrease of Rs. 647 on the Broad Guage and an increase of Rs. 1,88,170 on the Metre Gauge, and Goods Traffic, an increase of Rs. 28,64,-566 on the former and a decrease of Rs. 12,63,073 on the latter. Under miscellaneous earnings there is an increase of Rs. 3,14,099 on the Broad Gauge and an increase of Rs. 55,500 on the Metre Gauge.

The net decrease of Rs. 1,29,647 on the Broad Gauge is made up of a decrease of Rs. 2,64,514 under Passengers and an increase of Rs. 1,34,867 under Special Trains, Parcels, Luggage, etc. On the Metre Gauge there is a net increas of Rs. 1,88,170, made up chiefly of increases of Rs. 90,818 from Special Trains, Rs. 50,303 from Luggage and Rs. 57,562 from Miscellaneous Receipts.

The increase of Rs. 28,64,566 on the Broad Gauge is due chiefly to increases of Rs. 24,26,915 from General Merchandise, Rs. 82,354 from Coal and Coke carried for the Public, Rs. 1,22,567 from Live Stock and Rs. 3,65,945 from adjustment in the division of Upper India Traffic with the G.I.P. Railway. On the Metre Gauge, the decrease of Rs. 12,-63,073 is due chiefly to a fall of traffic in General Merchandise.

Expenses of Traffic Department.—There was a decrease of Rs. 5,27,096 in the expenditure on the Broad Gauge and of Rs. 4,08,787 on the Metre Gauge, due chiefly to expenditure incurred on maintenance and repairs of electric lights, fans, etc., which was booked during 1926-27 under this Abstract having been charged during 1927-28 to the new Electrical Service Abstract. The amount paid for compensation for goods lost or damaged on both gauges shows a reduction of Rs. 1,02,538.

Expenses of General Departments. The expenditure under this Abstract showed a decrease of Rs. 6,12,564, due chiefly to expenditure on electric lights, fans etc. and rents and maintenance of Government Telegraph wires which was charged to this Abstract during 1926-27 having been charged to the new Electrical Service Abstract during 1927-28.

The number of train miles run was 7,591,-826 on the Broad Gauge, including the Broach Jambusar Railway, and 9,326,053 on the Metre Gauge, including the Palanpur Dessa Railway, as compared with 7,327,483 on the former, and 9,237,355 on the latter, in the year 1926-27.

Out of the surplus of Rs. 6,61,207 due to the Company in respect of the year 1927-28, after deducting Indian Income and Super Taxes, Rs. 1,97,203 was remitted to England in November, 1927, producing £14,784 11s. 0d. and the balance Rs. 4,64,004 in May, 1928, producing £34,739 17s. 8d.

An interim dividend of 1-1/2 per cent was paid in January last in addition to the guaranteed interest of 1-1/2 per cent then due, and the Directors recommend the payment on the 20th July of a final dividend of 1-1/2 per cent making, together with the guaranteed interest of 1-1/2 per cent for the half-year, a total payment in July of 3 per cent and a return for the year 1927-28 of 6 per cent the same rate of dividend as has been paid for the last seven years.

UNUSUAL NUMBER OF ALPINE ACCIDENTS

REMARKABLE FEATS OF WOMEN CLIMBERS

LONDON, Aug. 20.

There has been an unusual number of two Viennese climbers who fell climbing Alpine accidents this summer including peak Grisons and were killed. The season is also noteworthy for the remarkable feats of women climbers. Following the achievement of the Londoner Miss Maud Cairnay last week in climbing Dent Blanche which has been done only once before, another Londoner Doctor Dorothy Jordan Lloyd at the week-end climbed the 13,040 feet summit of Eiger, one of the highest peaks of Jungfrau Alps reaching the summit and redescending in one day. This is the first time that this has ever been done by difficult Mittelegi ridge route.

Doctor Lloyd who was accompanied by two Grindelwald guides is a well-known woman Scientist Director of the British Leather Manufacturers' Research Association and Doctor of Science of the London University.—Reuter's Special.

BRITAIN'S SUPREMACY OF SEAS INNEW FORM

GERMAN PRESS OPINION

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Berlin.—Referring to the messages from London and Washington speaking of the anxiety and distrust of the American Government and the political circles over the Anglo-French Naval compromise Government newspaper "Germania" declares: "Washington is not far wrong in regarding the compromise as a flagrant violation of the Naval agreement of 1922. Sir Austen Chamberlain sidetracks the Kellogg pact by concluding contrary to its spirit an alliance giving Britain important naval superiority over America which appears to guarantee to Britain the supremacy of the seas in a new form".—Reuter.

PROF, RAMAMURTHI'S NEW ROLE

WINDING UP CIRCUS TO TRAIN UP YOUTHS IN PHYSICAL CULTURE

RAJPUR, Aug. 20.

The well-known Indian athlete, Professor Ramamurthi, is winding up his circus, and has joined the Indian youth movement, with a view to training up young men in physical culture.

SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA MEMORIAL MEDAL

At a meeting of the subscribers of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Memorial Fund held on the 11th July, 1924, the following resolution was adopted:—

"That from the funds collected to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., a Memorial Prize Medal be founded to be awarded every year on the anniversary of his death to a member of the medical profession who submits a thesis or delivers a lecture on any medical subject before a meeting of the medical profession to be held under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Union, preference to be given to one who submits any original or reserach work especially with reference to indigenous medicine on Western lines."

In consonance with the above resolution, members of the profession are invited to submit a thesis or a paper by the 18th of September, 1928, to the Committee, care of the Bombay Medical Union, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, for submission to a Selection Committee for making the above award. The thesis or paper shall have to be read by the prizeman on the day of the award at a meeting of the profession to be held in accordance with the above resolution.

Madras August 20.—Only two of the six seats on the Municipal Corporation were contested. The results which were announced to-day showed than the two successful candidates belonged to the Justice Party. The unopposed candidates were one Justicite (Mr A. Ramaswami Mudaliar) two Congressmen and one Independent.—A. P.

Paris.—The representative of the Irish Free State announces that it has been definitely decided that President Cosgrave will come to Paris to sign the Kellogg Pact instead of Mr. Mcgilligan, Foreign Minister.—Reuter.

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WORKING AS A FARM LABOURER

EARLY TRAINING OF A MILLIONAIRE

'Although the son of the world's richest man, John D. Rockefeller, jun., has had to work as hard as any of his father's employees. In this article, the younger Rockefeller tells of his early training, his work, and his aims, his family life—and also of the responsibility of being born rich).

On January 29, 1874, John D. Rockefeller, jun., was born in Cleveland, son of a millionaire in days when millionaires were few. But he was not trained in a way that you might expect for a boy born with a silver spoon in his mouth. The millions piled up and up, but they did not topple over on young John Rockefeller.

In the Rockefeller household were rewards in pennies, and also fines, John's reward for violin practice was five cents an hour. His pay, when he was big enough to work about the Cleveland estate, was the same as that of any day labourer—a dollar and a half a day. He was expected to earn every cent of it, too.

"I did not take part in sports," (said Mr. Rockefeller, in an interview published in the "Sydney Sun"). "For a long while I didn't even take much part in play. I was painfully bashful and retiring—afraid to mix in. I was the only boy in a family of girls.

"It was not long before I discovered that I would have to break myself of my diffidence. Some of my efforts, I tell you, seemed almost tragic at the time. I can smile at them now, though they were not at all funny then.

"As a young boy I went to a dancing school, because my mother thought dancing lessons a training for the body. She believed I'd learn to handle myself better for being taught the steps, but she did not at that time approve of social dancing, so, I did not go until later to dances with the other boys and girls of my acquaintance.

SCHOOL WORK.

"School work I did not find at all easy. I had to work hard for what I got. When I failed to prepare Monday's lessons on Saturday, I used to get up early Monday morning to study. My school work was done on Sunday in father's house. None is done on Sunday in our home now.

"I had a little glass clock, which showed the hands clearly when there was a light behind it. This I'd hang before a gas jet, turning the light low. And there I'd lie, awakening every once in a while to look at that clock for fear I'd oversleep. It was a bad thing, of course. I wouldn't get anything like a proper sleep for a growing boy. But my lessons did not come easily, and I was determined that I would do as well as I could.

"I came to have a few intimate friends in time, though never many. One was Everett Colby. He was a natural public speaker, as his father had been before him. In those days we had elocution in school. But my memory wasn't good. I couldn't commit things to memory then, any more than I can now. And getting up before people to speak seemed to be, for me, a physical impossibility. My teachers recognized this, and let me off this part of my work. Nevertheless, my friend kept after me to come and speak before a newsboys' club, in which he was interested. Why, every time he spoke of it I was nearly frightened to death.

SUCCESS AT LAST.

"Finally I decided I must cure myself of this fear. I spent weeks working up a speech, writing down the main points on a card. I went over and over it, locking myself in my room and standing before my mirror. I still have that card. Then, one day, I told him I would come down and speak to the newsboys.

"'What? Do you mean it? I don't believe you,' he said.

"But I did go down there, and make that speech, and to my amazement I didn't fail. I was afraid, of course. But I had some stories sprinkled in, and to my surprise the boys laughed, and applauded, and let me go all the way through it—every word I had practised before my mirror. But it was not easy, and it is not easy for me to make a speech to-day."

He made no attempt to specialize in college or to take any business studies. I asked some questions (says the interviewer), intended to bring out Mr. Rockefeller's boyhood ambitions.

"My course was always clear," he said. "Father and I never had to discuss it. I was the only son. It was understood that, if I was any good at all, I would help in his office.

"When I graduated. I thought of the law school as a preparation for business, and there were some young men I knew who were going to round out their education with a trip round the world. They wanted me to go, too, and I could have gone. But I decided that I could not afford the time either for law study or for travel. There was so much for me to learn, and father was then nearing sixty. So I came directly into the office.

"First I went into the bookkeeping department, and tried to learn bookkeeping. I had a book on common law, and I struggled through that, in lieu of law school. I did what little I could, and sat at conferences and business meetings, listening and learning much from my father's business representatives.

"I supposed when starting that I would be coached, that father would have older employees instructed to guide me. But, as far as I could discover he did nothing of the sort, leaving me to my own resources. Gradually, in conference with my associates, I began to act on my own. I was never empowered to do so. Nothing was ever said. But I made decisions and signed agreements, always without specific authority. If father had asked me by what authority I acted, or why, I could only have said: 'Why, I thought you would have wanted it done that way.' However, he never said anything."

FULL OF NEW IDEAS.

This is the way the richest man in the world went into business. Two years after entering his father's office. John D. Rockefeller, jun., was twenty-five years' old. His father than retired.

No one knows to what extent, precisely, the younger Rockefeller has been the dominating force in the management of the Rockefeller fortune during the period of its greatest growth—that is, since Mr. John D. Rockefeller's retirement in 1899.

According to his older associates, John D. Rockefeller has not been inside his city office since 1890. However, he had an office in his home, and the retirement which he undertook on advice from his physician, never became complete. Actually, both Rockefellers have managed the world's greatest fortune.

Rockefeller, jun., did not want to be the richest man in the world. "I didn't choose it," he says. This responsibility was thrust upon him. Having a very modest opinion of his own ability, he has shared it with able associates, in whose selection he has been most fortunate.

In his business life and home life, the younger Rockefeller is regarded as being full of new and different ideas. Some years ago he startled, and even alarmed, old-type capitalists by declaring that "the only sound industrial policy is one which, when human considerations demand it, subordinates profits to welfare."

FAMILY LIFE.

Nor is he true to the millionaire type in his home and family life.

"I have told my boys," Mr. Rockefeller said to me, "that if they want to go to college to work I shall be glad for them to go. I do not demand that they be brilliant students; I do not know if they can be, since I know very well I was not. But I tell them that if they go I expect them to do the very best they can, honestly and sincerely trying.

"But if they look upon college merely as an opportunity to have a good time, to live for four years in luxury and pleasure—if that is their idea, I think they had better not go to college, but would get to work as soon as they can."

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MADAME ZAGLUL DECOYED

RUSE OF EGYPTIAN POLICE

The extraordinary precautions that were taken to prevent Madame Zaglul from receiving the enthusiastic reception that the people of Egypt had prepared to give her and the ruse that was finally adopted are described in a telegram received from Cairo in mail week.

The message says: Egyptian troops were summoned to the aid of the Police in combatting the efforts of the crowd to give her an ethusiastic welcome. Before dawn the population had begun to fill the streets and lanes leading to the Alexandria harbour. The authorities had consequently recourse to a ruse. They arranged that only 70 persons should be allowed to meet Madame Zaglul on the quay and these would be provided with special printed passes.

The official reception of the Boat bearing Madame Zaglul was timed for 9 o'clock, but wireless instructions were sent by the authorities to the ship to slow down outside the harbour and so delay disembarkation till 3 o'clock. It was hoped in this way to tire out the eagerly awaiting crowds whose numbers were rapidly becoming swelled.

Sabry Pasha, the brother of the Egyptian Queen, accompanied by a Police Officer went in a motor launch to meet the steamer 'Ausonia', outside the harbour and interviewed Madame Zaglul on board pretending at first that the feeling of the crowd was nearing explosion point and in view of rioting and of grave conflict with the Police, it would be better for her safety not to pass through the town but to accompany him avoiding the crowds.

Madame Zaglul refused declaring that she would never desert the nation and seek personal comfort in the company of the Governor. He thereupon admitted that he had orders to take her forcibly, if she refused to accompany him. Finally the Governor explained that the steamer would not be admitted to the quay till she personally had left. Thereupon for the sake of others on board but under protest she went into the Governor's launch.

THE ACT PARTIES CONFERENCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The all Parties Conference has been brought into existence after considerable trouble with a view to bring about some amount of coordination between the various political parties in the country at this critical juncture. It has become clear to most of our leading men throughout the country that unless there is a certain amount of unanimity on fundamental points among those who represent various shades of political opinion there is no chance of our succeeding in our fight for Swaraj. The Conference has been brought about mainly for the purpose of formulating proposals for the future constitution of India and devising a scheme fairy acceptable to all and it is abot to meet in a fort-night to consider the report of the committee appointed for the purpose. In the natural course of things, I believe, that the Conference will be functus-officio as soon as the report of the Nehru Committee is finally adopted. I venture to think, however, that for the next few years at least there must be a permanent organisation like the All Parties Conference for considering from time to time the attitude of the country as a whole on questions of fundamental political importance. There is no doubt that the question of the new constitution will occupy your attention or the next two or three years and continuous work in that connection to bring about a fair amount of unanimity and agreement between the various political organisations in the country will have to be done. The Indian National Congress cannot absorb all other political organisations in the country within its fold and attempts to alter the congress constitution to provide representations for other political organisations have not been successful. The only course in existing circumstances is that a permanent organisation with a Secretariat and consisting of the representatives of the leading political organisations should be brought into existence for the purpose of bringing about the much needed co-ordination of political though and action in the country. I venture to suggest, therefore that the All Parties Conference that is abut to meet at Lucknow should take steps to place the machinery that has already been brought into existence on some permanent footing and that the Conference should be summoned from time to time for considering the matters for fundamental importance that may arise without unnecessarily fettering the activities of the various component parts of the conference.

Another matter of great importance on which come action will be necessary at the All Parties Conference and by the various political organisationse in the country relates to the inquiry now being held in England about the position of the Indian States in relation to the Government of India. The inquiry before the Butler Committee raise questions of first rate importance to the future constitution of India. While the Indian Princes complain tht the British Government have violated the treaty rights and engagements the people of the States also complain that the Government have entirely failed to hold up the Princes to their obligations under the very same treaties to look after the well-fare of their own subjects. Apart from these matters British India will be greatly effected by the financial adjustments claimed by the Princes such as a share of the customs revenue, Post and Telegraphs, proceeds of the Currency and Mintage, etc. During the few months the committee spent in India it carried on its work camera and it has been holding its sittings in England in the same way. The position of the Princes now, according to their legal advisers, is that the Government of India has been acting illegally all these years in exercising all the functions which it has been exercising in regard to the Indian States. It is not known whether the Government of India would appear before the Committee and combat this position. At any rate the people of British India and the Indian States are vitally effected by the inquiry and it is a matter for very serious consideration whether this inquiry should be held in camera in England after the 15th October next so far away from those who know all about the subject and who are intimately effected by its recommendations. It is not also known whether the committee will again visit India. The Indian states Peoples' Conference is one of the constituent organisations of the All Parties Conference and their representatives have taken part in the deliberations of the conference.

I suggest that the All Parties Conference should pass a resolution when it meets at Lucknow strongly protesting against the Butler Committee enquiry being held in England and also against the proceedings being conducted in camera. The Indian Princes have migrated in large numbers to the United Kingdom, with a picturesque entourages for the edification of the British public and there is no reason whatever why the main part of the enquiry should not be made in India nor is there any ground for not holding the public sitting of the committee in India. I do not know what there is to hide from the public in India and why the enquiry should be conducted in camera. Both British-Indians and the people of the States' should know fully the case of the Princes and the allegations they are making and they should also have full opportunities of submiting to the committee their views on the subject. What other steps should be taken both by the people of British India and by the people of the States in the matter of counteracting the mischievous activities of the princes is also a matter for very serious consideration. The London correspondent of the Hindu states in its yesterday's issue that the Indian Princes are being used as a buffer to thwart the political claims of the Indian people as a whole and that "there is clearly a tendency in the official British quarters to set up the Indian Princes as a breakwater against the in-coming tide of Indian Nationalism." The position clearly requires very careful consideration in the All Parties Conference and I trust that our Leaders will give their attention to this matter.—Yours etc.

M. RAMACHARIS POY.

ELLORE, Aug. 14.

Mr. A. Narayan of the Exhibitors' Film Service, Madras, photographed with his friends on the eve of his world tour for the creation of a foreign market for Imperial Film Company's pictures.

MONUMENT TO BRITISH RULE?

"DELHI SUGGESTS A GASOMETER" SAYS A CRITIC

Professor C. H. Reilly gave the members of the Manchester Rotary Club some impressions of his recent visit to India. Professor Reilly went out to India to appraise, from an architectural point of view, the new capital of the dependency, Delhi. Whether Delhi should have been built at all, as Professor Reilly pointed out, is still a matter for doubt among some people, but for the architectural result and Sir Edwin Lutyens's work he is full of admiration.

Delhi, said Professor Reilly, was apparently not wanted by anyone. The Indian people looked on it with indifference. Every great conqueror, they knew, had built his Delhi. It was the hand of fate, but it was not to be taken too seriously. We had made this greatest of modern capitals at a cost of £20,000,000, and yet it could only be occupied for the four cool months of the year; for the remaining eight months India had to be ruled from Simla. A story ran among the English that Delhi as the site of the new capital was fixed upon in this way. "Where was it I slept so well?" asked Lord Hardinge of one of his subordinates. "Delhi", was the reply. "Then," rejoined Lord Hardinge, "let Delhi be the new capital." (Laughter.)

Nevertheless Professor Reilly went on, we had made something unique in Delhi. We had built the most imposing modern city in the world—a governmental city on a bigger scale than Washington. The great avenues, the rose gardens, and the classical buildings made a wonderfully impressive scene. It would remain an enduring monument to the British power. If British rule should pass, remote centuries would find at Delhi these massive memorials of our presence, as we found in North Africa to-day architectural witness to Roman civilisation.

The only thing that was wrong, added the speaker, was that when Delhi was laid out in this gorgeous way no one had any idea of giving representative institutions to India. No site had been provided for a Parliament House. Now a Parliament House was being erected which hardly fell in with the original design. It was encircled by a colonnade three-quarters of a mile in circumference. To him it suggested a gasometer, while a witty civil servant had described it as "the dreary-go-round." (Laughter.)

"GOVT. FAIR WAGES CLAUSE"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The enclosed letter was delivered to the "Times of India" on Saturday the 11th inst. at noon for publication. Till to-day it has received no space in the pages of the said paper.

May I request you to publish it in your columns as it is of some importance to the Indian business firms tendering for stores and machinery as also the enlightenment sought for thereby may make the public wiser as to their economic integrity and the fiscal autonomy which India is assured to be enjoying!

Besides if any reference is made to the Finance Secretary to the Government of India and in case at his instance the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence is being conferred with and in consequence any definite information is coming we, may also have the benefit of the information at the same time for all our pains of the enquiry and this publication since we hope that the information may not be a privileged one.

If the Director-General or the officer concerned in the United Kingdom has to be referred to for it we would at least know how we stand and when we may expect to receive it.—Yours, etc.

SARABHAI PRATABRAI.

Madhuli, Bombay No. 7.
August 13.

To The Editor of "The Times of India",
Bombay.

Sir,—Through the hospitality of your columns, may I know the full text of the terms embodied under "The Government Fair Wages Clause," usually incorporated in the Indents and Orders for purchase of stores and machinery from foreign suppliers.

On reading about the insistence by members of the British Parliament on the insertion of the Government Fair Wages Clause in the order by India placed for purchase of locomotives from Switzerland, I was set on enquiry for the full description thereof and desired to be enlightened as to the import, significance and bearing of the terms under the said Clause on the agreements for Purchase and Sale of manufactured products of foreign factories. I could not find any such terms or of corresponding interpretation amongst the terms printed on the relative forms of contract or indents. Neither the Director of Commercial Intelligence in India who was approached for the information could supply it, much less could he explain the terms; nor did the local Indian Merchants' chamber possess any definite knowledge about it.

Since the Clause does not appear on the printed forms of contracts in use by India it is essential to know, when and where and by whom it is supplemented and to make up what defect.

If we can draw upon imagination and if our inference is correct, it might mean a comparison beween the wages of the operatives of the supplying country and the earnings of the workers in identical operations of the country indenting for the goods in the instance under discussion between the wages obtaining in India and in Switzerland. Then I fail to follow how can the comparison stand and be soundly made when India has no indigenous manufactures of the kind and quality to compare with?

For the full knowledge of the comparison it would be necessary to know whether the wages to be fair are computed on the Human Units working or on Units of their output and quality thereof.—Yours etc.

SARABHAI PRATAPRAI.